THE

Ottawa Daily Citizen

ALMANAC,

CONTAINING MUCH

AUTHENTIC AND USEFUL INFORMATION,

FOR THE YEAR

1866.

ISSUED FREE AS A SUPPLEMENT TO

"THE OTTAWA CITIZEN,"

December 15, 1865.

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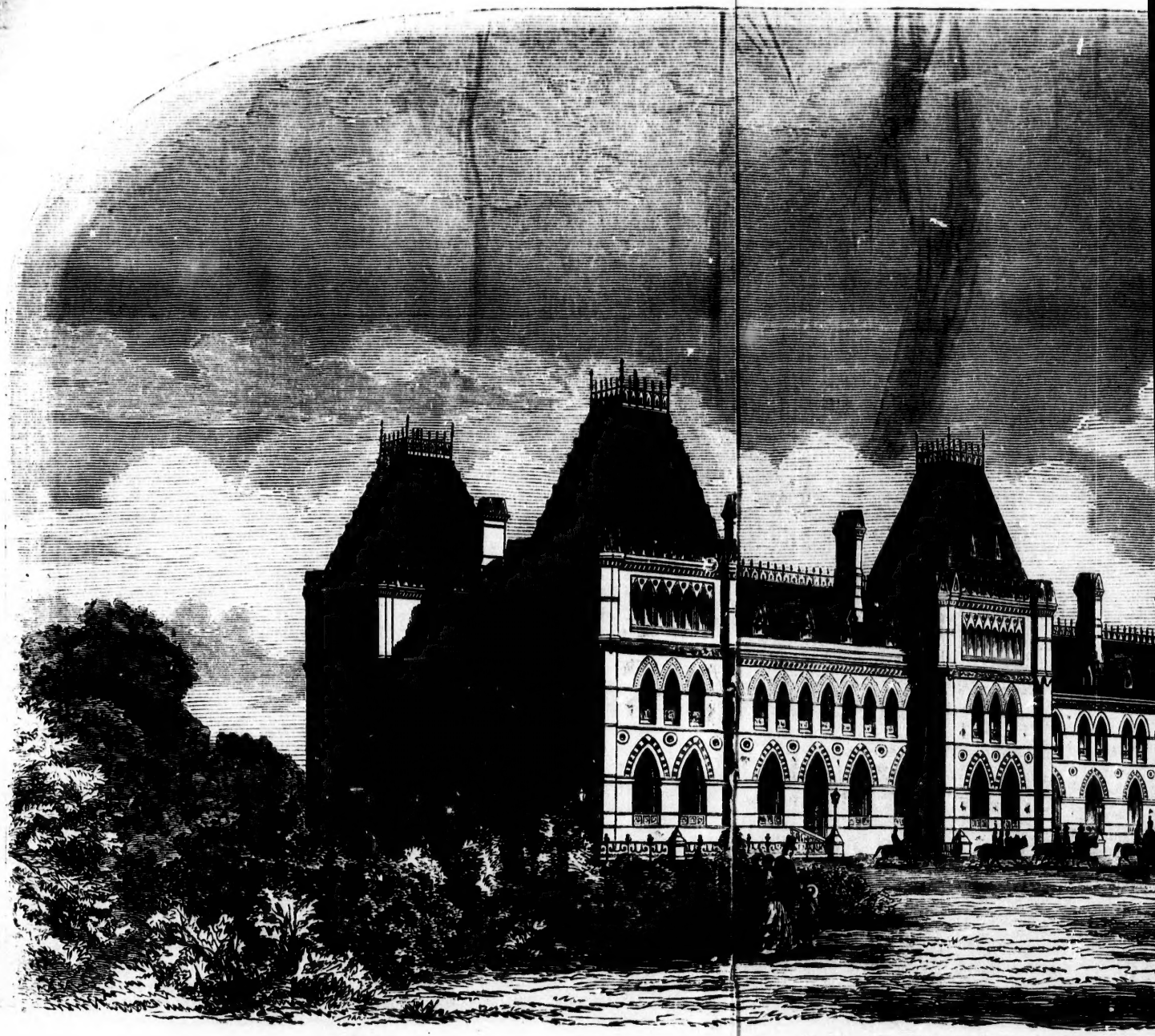
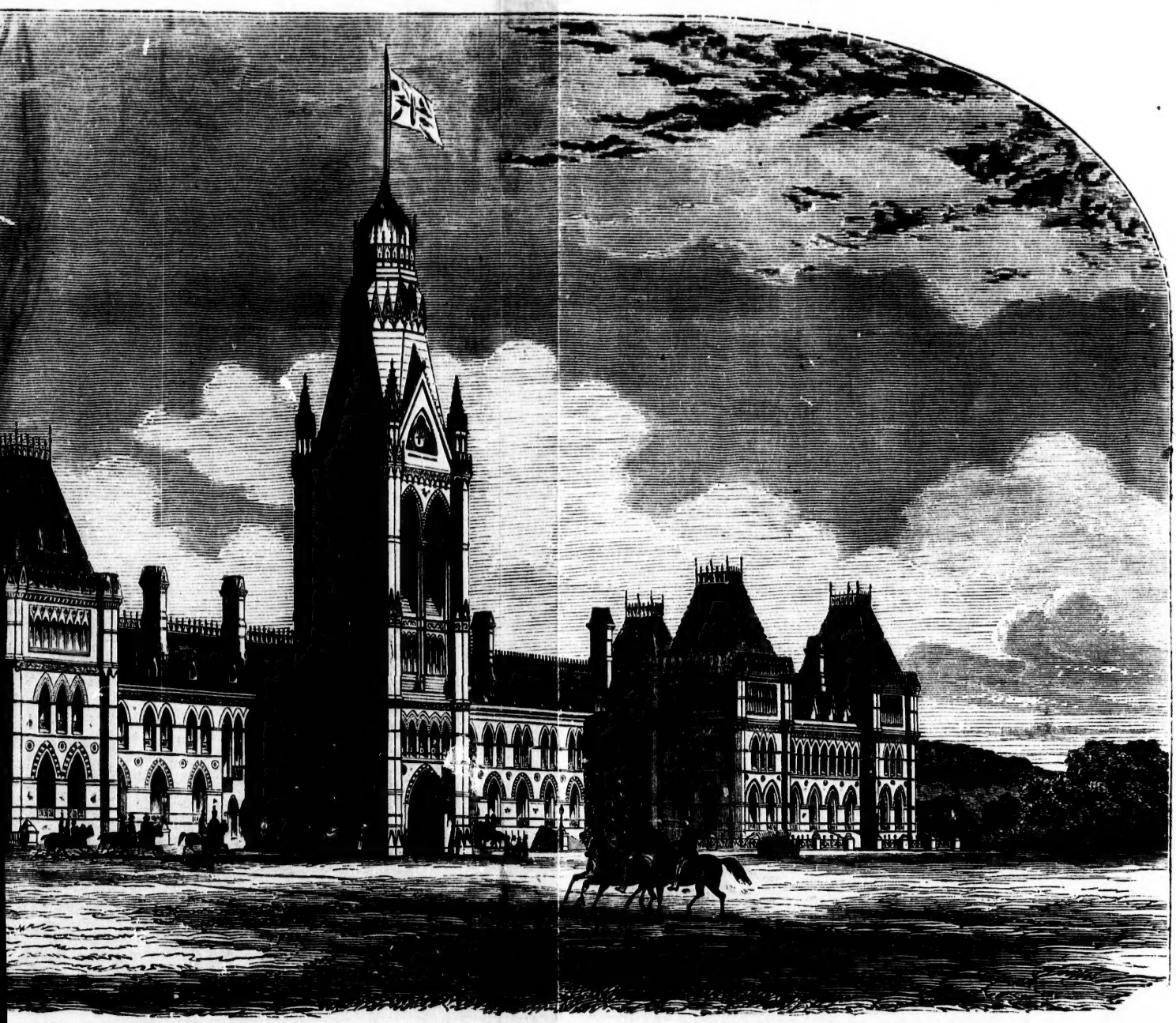


PARLIAMENT BUILD

[Presented with "The Ottawa Citizen"



BUILDINGS, OTTAWA.

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OTTAWA:

A HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH.

I.

The Indians who inhabited Canada at the time of its discovery were of two tribes, the Algonquins and the Iroquois; the most important branch of the Algonquins being the Utawas, or, as the old French writers have it, the *Outaouais*. They lived in the regions bordering on Lake Nipissing, and came down to the St. Lawrence by the river which was first called Des Prairies, after a young French settler who was either drowned or lost among its numerous islands, but which soon exchanged this name for that of the Grand River of the Ottawas.

The first European who ascended the Ottawa was NICHOLAS DU VIGNAU, who came out with one of CHAMPLAIN's early expeditions, and spent a winter among the Algonquins of Lake Temiscaming. When CHAMPLAIN revisited the country in 1613, this DU VIGNAU, who accompanied him, told him he had been up to the shores of the Northern Sea, where he had seen an English vessel ship wrecked, and the heads of 80 of her crew cut off by the savages. To reach this sea CHAMPLAIN started from St. Helen's Island (Montreal), and with 2 canoes, 4 Frenchmen, and 1 Indian, went up the river, for he supposed the sea to be the bay which HENDRIK HUDSON had discovered just three years before. He describes his route with wonderful exactness. Opposite the Gatineau, he says, "there "is another river coming from the South, and at "its mouth an admirable fall, where the water "rushes over a ledge some five-and-twenty feet "in height with such impetuosity as to form an "arcade nearly four hundred paces long. The "savages indeed pass under it for pleasure, with-"out being wetted, save by spray. There is," he continues, "an island in the middle of the "river, covered, like the rest of the neighbouring "land, with pine and white cedar trees." No better description of the Rideau Falls could be given now.

Arrived at Allumette Island, where lived a chief named TESSOUAT, whose acquaintance he had made before at Sault St. Louis, a great feast was held and a council had. The Indians endeavored to dissuade CHAMPLAIN from going further, telling him that the Nipissing Indians were sorcerers, and that the route was difficult. After some discussion, CHAMPLAIN repeated the story of DU VIGNAU, who was at once attacked with a torrent of reproaches. "NICHOLAS," said TESSOUAT, in his straightforward way, "you are a shocking "liar. You know that every night you lay down "with my children, at my side, and that you were "in the same place every morning. If you were "in those countries of which you speak, it was "during your sleep!" DU VIGNAU at last confessed that what he had said about the Northern Sea was false—that he had never seen it—and that he had told those tales for the simple purpose of getting back to Canada. CHAMPLAIN then turned back. At the Chaudiere Falls he saw a witness of a singular ceremony. The place was dangerous because of the rush of water near the portage head, and the facilities it offered the Iroquois for ambuscades. Therefore when the foot of the portage was safely reached, the travellers formed a circle, and a piece of wood was passed around on which each grateful Indian placed a piece of his favorite weed, tobacco, for an offering. Then they danced and sang around it, and with a long, loud shout they threw it into the Fall. To omit this ceremony would have been to incur the certain vengeance of the Manitou.

Like most of the great streams of this continent, the Ottawa was also explored by the Roman Catholic missionaries. The early French colonists conceived the spiritual education of the savages

to be one of their first duties; and we find that, as far back as the time of CHAMPLAIN, the ghostly care of this country was divided among three Recollet missionaries, and the territory of the Hurons, the way to which was by the Ottawa, was entrusted to the Reverend Father LE CARON. He started on the voyage to his cure in 1615, in company with CHAMPLAIN himself, but the latter went no further this time than the Sault St. Louis, and allowed Father LE CARON with twelve French companions to precede him. The year had, however, not expired before LE CARON returned, and again set out in company with CHAMPLAIN himself. CHAMPLAIN gives us an interesting account of his meeting with a party of Ottawas at the mouth of French River. He calls them *Cheveux Releves*, because they were particularly attentive to the dressing of their hair, which they tied up in a bunch on the crown of their heads. CHAMPLAIN spent a winter among the Hurons, and participated in a hostile excursion against a tribe who lived on the South side of Lake Ontario.

From this time forward it was not an uncommon sight to see forty or fifty Ottawa canoes arriving together at Quebec, commencing those commercial relations between the Ottawa Valley and the ancient Capital which have since developed into an enormous trade.

However short our space, we cannot refrain from taking one other glance at the history of the Ottawa in these early times—times widely separated from our own, not merely by the lapse of years, but by a total change of circumstances. For the Red men were then lords, where now their degenerate descendants drag on a miserable life almost by the sufferance of the intruding pale faces. France was then endeavouring to renew her youth in this western world; the flag that now waves over us, thank Heaven, is British. All then was wild, fierce, unknown, romantic; now there is little here save what is in great part settled, tame, explored, prosaic.

In 1654, a generation after CHAMPLAIN's exploration, two adventurous young Frenchmen push up the Ottawa and Matawan and down the French river to Lakes Huron and Michigan. Two years later they return with news about the spiritual destitution of the Sioux, the Cree, and the Assiniboine Indians, and a party of thirty is at once organized to carry the Cross to these Western tribes. At Three Rivers they discover that their preparations are insufficient, and the majority delay their expedition until the ensuing spring, but the accompanying Ottawas, who had begged to have a couple of priests stationed with them, go on with Fathers GARREAU and DRUILLETTES and three other Frenchmen only. A war party of a hundred and twenty hostile Agniers (Iroquois) follow the Ottawa canoes with the precautions usual in such cases. They travel furtively, by night; whereas the Ottawas, though cautioned of their danger, take a singular pleasure in firing the guns which they have just bought and listening to the strange echoes their unwonted reports awaken. On reaching the Ottawa river, the Agniers stealthily pass their enemies, by night, and selecting an eminence near which the canoes must pass, they fortify their camp. This done, they station their best shots among the reeds upon the river bank. The vanguard of the Ottawas, proceeding without suspicion, is suddenly met by a discharge of musketry, which kills and wounds several—among them Father GARREAU, whose spine was injured. The Ottawas, staggered, but not daunted, spring enraged to land, raise their hideous war-cry, and impetuously attack the Agniers, but in vain: they have to recoil from the palisades. They then fortify a camp of their own, and try to reduce their foes by famine, but feeling unable to hold out, they at length decide to leave their European comrades, and themselves draw off by night. The Iroquois protesting their sorrow for the "accident," carry the Frenchmen to Montreal, where Father GARREAU dies.

II.

We now pass over a century and a half of eventful history—its pages diversified by constant struggles with the Indians, and frequent wars between the French and English. Amidst all these troubles, however, settlement extended, and it became possible to explore the interior rivers with a view, not to their importance as routes for warlike expeditions, but as avenues for trade. In 1796 and 1798, accordingly, Mr. PHILEMON WRIGHT, of Woburn, Massachusetts, ascended the Ottawa, and enchanted by its scenery and struck by its promises of material advantages determined to settle upon its banks. After some preliminary difficulties, he organized a colony of twenty-five men, of whom five had families. With them he brought mill irons, hoes, scythes, axes—fourteen horses, eight oxen and a quantity of pork and flour. Leaving Woburn on the second of February, 1800, they arrived in Hull Township on the seventh of March. They were there nearly seventy miles from any previous settler; but, undaunted, cheerfully began the work of building houses and clearing land. The Indian chiefs, indeed, came down to know by what authority their lands were being taken and their wood cut down, but the difficulty was soon arranged. Wheat was sown that year, which turned out forty bushels to the acre—barns, dams,

grist and saw mills were put up—in 1820 a hotel was built—in 1823 a church—and in spite of frequent fires and sundry other mishaps, the young colony grew and prospered. Mr. PHILEMON WRIGHT was always proud to speak of his eventful life when he had an interested listener, and the writer of these lines, who, not long since, a stranger in these parts, enjoyed his hospitality and heard him tell his story, was not the least grieved among the old man's friends, when, in 1864, he died.

The next important epoch in the history of the Ottawa happened in 1817, when a large number of emigrants and almost the whole of the 99th regiment, which had been disbanded, ascended the river, and settled on the Rideau, at the place now called Richmond. The Township of March was next colonized, chiefly by half-pay officers. Shortly afterwards the Ottawa was visited by the Duke of Richmond, who, leaving his family at Sorel, came up the St. Lawrence, went across the country to Perth, and thence to Richmond. Previously to leaving Sorel, he had been bitten by a pet fox of his, but thought nothing of the event. From Richmond he sent an express to Hull, informing Mr. Wright of his approach. The people of that settlement, after waiting a considerable time for his appearance, took horses and went to meet him, but instead of the Duke they met a messenger on his way to Montreal with the painful news that his Grace had set out for Hull, but on approaching the Rideau River had shuddered—felt the influence of hydrophobia come upon him—lain down in a shanty belonging to one Chapman, and died in agony. His remains were first sent to Sorel, and afterwards to England.

Steam communication was early introduced upon the Ottawa; the first steamboat to run being the *Union*, which ran between Hull and Hawkesbury in 1822. The *William King* also ran between Lachine and the Rapids at Carillon; and in this same year the Grenville Canal was built by Government. †

III.

The war of 1812 shewed the British Government the necessity of providing some water way by which to reach Lake Ontario from the seaboard, and the great Duke of Wellington, placing his finger upon the site of Ottawa as the military key to Canada if defended upon its own basis, pointed out the route by the Rideau as from a soldier's point of view the best line of interior communication. The land on which Ottawa now stands was then owned by Mr. FRASER, Captain LE BRETON, N. SPARKS, L. BESSERER, D. MUNRO, Judge SHERWOOD and Wm. McQUIN—of whom Mr. SPARKS had made the only attempt at reclaiming the forest. In 1824, the Board of Ordnance bought Mr. FRASER's property, and in 1826 Lieut.-Col. BY, R. E., was sent out to construct a canal from the mouth of the Rideau to Kingston. His first intention was to carry it across the LeBreton and Sherwood property, near the Chaudiere, but the terms demanded were thought exorbitant, as were those asked by Dr. MUNRO, who owned the mouth of the Rideau river, so Col. BY had to purchase from Mr. SPARKS the land through which the mouth of the canal now passes.* In 1827 the works were commenced in earnest. There being scarcely any workmen on the Upper Canada side of the river, Col. BY connected Hull with what is now Ottawa by a causeway and truss bridge, now replaced by the fine Suspension Bridge designed by Mr. SAMUEL KEEFER; the canal was speedily constructed, and the men who built it settling near it determined the location of what is now the Capital of Canada. There were three points which, according to Dr. SEWELL, formed the *nuclei* of the town—Wellington Street, west of Bank Street, from its being on the line from Hull—Sparks and Rideau Streets, on each side of the Sappers' Bridge, from their proximity to the Locks where work was going on—and the middle of Sussex and York Streets, from the nearness of the wharf and market. The first house of any pretension built was on Rideau Street. It is still tenanted, and is owned by the estate of the late Mr. Coombs, who built it. The logs for the house, it now seems strange to say, were cut upon the lot on which it stands. The first stone house was put up by Col. By, and the first name given to Ottawa was Bytown. In 1831 it had grown to be a place of about 1,000 people. It assumed municipal existence in 1847 with 2,000 ratepayers and a valuation roll of $80,000. In 1854 the inhabitants obtained for it an Act of Incorporation as a city, although it had not as yet the

* The usual stories concerning the acquisition of the land now held by the heirs of Col. By and Mr. Sparks are so erroneous that it is worth digressing to give the true statement made by Mr. Philemon Wright. A Mr. John Burries received from Lord Dalhousie a free grant of the land, on which a great part of Ottawa is built. Not liking the labor of farming it, he sold it to Mr. Nicholas Sparks, one of the colonists who had come with Mr. Wright. Col. By soon after bought a farm on the other side of the road.

† The Carillon and Grenville Canals have eleven locks, of which the smallest is 100½ × 15½ × 5 feet.
The St. Anne's Lock is 196 × 45 × 6½ feet in depth in low water.
The St. Lawrence Canal Locks are 200 × 45 × 9 feet, and can pass vessels 188 × 44½ × 9 feet.
The Welland Canal Locks are 150 × 26½ × 10 feet deep, and can pass vessels 142 × 26 × 10 deep.
The Rideau Canal is 82½ miles long; has Locks 134 × 33 × 2½, but can only pass vessels drawing 5 feet.

10,000 inhabitants usually necessary to confer that dignity. It had then 2,400 ratepayers and a valuation roll of $152,000. By the census of 1852 it contained 7,760 people, who had increased in 1861 to 14,669. It had in 1864 4,334 ratepayers, whose assessed property was $245,496, and its population is probably 17,000. From Mr. LAXGTON's "Municipal Statistics" we learn that in 1864 (the latest return) Ottawa contained 1829 acres. The assessed value of real estate—actual, not annual as given above—was $3,812,600, and that of personal property $279,000. Its revenue was $20,397, and its expenditure $41,371. The expenditure has since been reduced. The taxation was 2 cents for Educational and nearly 10½ cents for Municipal purposes.

IV.

The sources of the Ottawa interlace with those of the St. Maurice and the Saguenay on the height of land whence some streams find their way towards the Hudson's Bay. Several adventurous sportsmen and voyageurs have gone up one and come down the other of these great rivers. The main stream of the Ottawa is about 600 miles long, and several of its branches are of nearly half this length. The principal affluents of the Ottawa are:—

ON THE NORTH SIDE.

The Deschenes	90 miles.
" Black River	180 "
" Coulonge	100 "
" Gatineau	420 "
" Lievre	260 "
" Du Nord	160 "
" L'Assomption	130 "

ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

The Petawawa	140 miles.
" Bonnechere	110 "
" Madawaska	210 "
" Rideau	110 "

As the main and tributary streams rise about 700 feet above tide water, and drain about 80,000 square miles of country, which boasts, along with much fertile land, at least a fair share of rock, it can easily be imagined that the character of Ottawa scenery is picturesque in the extreme. It is at all times charming to the lover of nature, but when in early summer the Great North Waters are coming down from the swamps and forests among which they have been imprisoned the winter long—whether, churned into white foam, they dash down a seething rapid—or, their spray flashing in the sun light like a shower of diamonds, they break over a chute—or, dark as ink, they rush impetuous through a fathomless gorge—or, loud thundering, throw themselves into a Chaudiere whence issue clouds of hissing mist—they present a spectacle always sublime and sometimes awful; while, where they outspread themselves, as they often do, into a placid lake, rippling around the roots of pendent willows and calmly mirroring the sky, they offer a view all the more lovely by its singular contrast. The lumbermen are the kings—or, if you prefer it, the sovereign people of the Ottawa. From its source to its very mouth the river flows through the finest lumber country in the world. The white pine grows in groves, on hilly land, along with hardwood timber; the red pine on the contrary usually monopolizes level tracts. It is difficult to say which are the finest objects—the lordly white pines, 20 feet in girth, giants of the forest, shooting far above the neighboring beech and maple trees, or the red pines, ten thousand of them, smooth copper colored columns, rising fifty feet or more without giving off a branch, out of a brown flooring, smooth enough to drive a carriage on, and upholding a dark green roof, through which you now and then get a few slight glimpses of the heavens. But the lumbermen have little time for the contemplation of natural beauty. Having made their roads to the best clumps of trees, they fell, line and score, and sometimes square them, and with the aid of patient oxen draw them out upon the ice of the nearest brook. When the ice breaks up they "start" and "drive" them. Where the streams widen, the "sticks" of timber are made up into cribs, and when the Ottawa is reached these are further united into rafts, but from Lake Temiscaming to the mouth of the river rafts have to be broken up a dozen times into their component cribs, to run the various rapids or pass the slides. All this is never done without hardships and dangers almost innumerable. Sometimes the snow thaws so gradually that the streams have not water enough to float the timber out, and it "sticks" accordingly for a whole year. When it gets away, it has to be followed up to prevent its grounding in shallows or being detained in eddies. Sometimes a "jam" is formed. This, says Mr. T. C. Keefer, in his lecture on the Ottawa, "is frequently sustained by a single stick resting against a ledge of rock, which, when cut away, will free the whole mass. 'Cutting away a jam' is one of the most daring feats a lumberman can perform. Like a forlorn hope it is left to volunteers. The noble fellows who risk their lives to save their employers from loss or ruin, bare their feet, strip to the waist, tighten their girdles, and, with head uncovered and axe in hand, leap upon the quivering timbers. A rope, the end of which is held by their anxious but admiring comrades on the shores, is fastened round the wrist. Every blow of the axe is watched with intense anxiety, and when the timber begins to yield, without waiting to cut it through, the few favourable instants which inter-

vene while the crackling and crashing mass is preparing to start, are seized for escape. Flinging his axe into the water and leaping from stick to stick of the moving timber, the last man reaches the land amid the cheers of his comrades,—or, borne down by the moving freshet, his mangled body in sorrowing silence is hauled ashore;—his last burden has been borne—his last portage has been made—the "tump-line" will never again compress his swollen and wearied temples—for he is drifting away in the gloomy haze of that endless lake where none but departing canoes are seen." Even when the rafts at length approach the "slides" constructed to ease the passage of the lower falls, the dangers are not all passed. The cribs sometimes miss the entrance to the slides and, with their living burden, are dashed over the cataracts, or in the lake-like reaches of the river are wrecked or driven ashore by storms. As might be expected, a great deal of the lumber cut in the upper reaches of the river is intercepted and manufactured, in and near the city. We intend to give elsewhere a description of the chief of the great sawmills and other manufacturing establishments which cluster thickly around us, and to which the city owes much of its prosperity.

V.

The construction of the Ottawa and Prescott Railway marks another era in the history of the city's progress. This work owes its existence to a gentleman whose name is intimately associated with enterprises of local interest, ROBERT BELL, the present member of Parliament for the County of Russell. In winter, when the rivers and canals are sealed by frost, it is of great advantage in enabling supplies for the lumbermen to be brought up and in allowing certain descriptions of lumber to be sent to market. Were it not for the railroad giving us, as it does by its connection with the Grand Trunk line, a rapid communication with all parts of Upper and Lower Canada, this city could never have been the Seat of Government. Financially it has not been successful. This city and the other municipalities which took stock in it have had full value for their money, but not a steady return in the shape of interest. Soon, however, it will probably have its traffic receipts greatly increased, as it has fallen under the control of a Company, who will alter the guage, and by rendering it uniform with that of the other railways of the Province make it virtually an integral part of our great Provincial system. It thus turns out that the guage first adopted for the line was a mistake, but its projectors are by no means blameable for this; the narrow guage was the only one in use on this continent when the Ottawa and Prescott Railway road was projected, and is in this climate much the cheaper to work. For reasons which are not without weight, connected as they are with the defence of the Province, a different guage was adopted for the chief Canadian lines, but it is not to be expected that this could have been foreseen.†

VI.

We have, however, still to construct many important lines of communication. We have to build a railroad from this direct to Montreal. We have to extend the Prescott line to Arnprior, and run one branch of it farther up the river, while another must trend westward through what are now the rear townships of the Lake Counties. We have at once to enlarge the locks on the Carillon and Grenville Canal, and deepen that canal itself, so that a line of through passenger steamers may run between this and Montreal by night, as they do between Quebec and Montreal. And then we have to set about the grand work of canalizing the upper Ottawa by the Matawan and French Rivers, so that we may open to the traffic of the great West a shorter and more direct route than it now possesses from Lake Huron to the Eastern States or the Atlantic ocean.

Not until this is effected will Ottawa assume its proper rank as a commercial and manufacturing city. This done, however, and the great stream of Western trade flowing in its natural channel by our doors, the water-power of the great river—the most convenient for use of any on the continent—will be used to something like its full extent. We shall see numerous flour mills of the largest size in full operation, distilleries, starch factories, and the various kinds of industry incidental to or dependent on the grain trade in profitable working. We shall find the rapid shuttle almost out-humming the circular saw, and Ottawa will be at once the Manchester and Birmingham of Canada—Montreal being its Liverpool. Nor is the completion of this system of canals a matter of uncertainty. It has long been considered certain by the people of this section, but we have lately had from the lips of two of our leading statesmen most cheering expressions in

*The following data respecting the Ottawa and Prescott Railway, may be of interest. Length 54 miles, cost of road and equipment $2,008,945. Opened for traffic to Kemptville, August 1854, to the Rideau River, December 1854. Guage 4 feet 8½ inches, the same as the Montreal and Champlain, Grenville, and Carillon and St. Lawrence and Industrie roads, the other railways of the Province having a guage of 5 feet 6 inches. Engines owned 5, first-class cars 6, second-class 5; freight do 67; No. of passengers carried in 1861, 32,943; tons of freight do 34,058; receipts $82,479; total working and expenditure, $70,640; number of persons employed in working the line 116.

regard to it. The Hon. J. A. Macdonald said, "just as sure as Ottawa will be the capital of all "British North America—just as sure it will be the "capital of all the British possessions in Ameri-"ca—just as sure as the Legislature is settled "here and they see this portion of the country, "just so surely will be carried out that great "scheme of connecting Lake Huron with the Ot-"tawa." And the Hon. Mr. Cartier, who, too, is accustomed well to weigh every word he utters, said, "When Confederation takes place, the Ot-"tawa and Lake Huron canal will of necessity be "constructed."

VII.

The question of the Seat of Government for Canada has been a most troublesome one for politicians, business men, and government clerks. At one time fixed in inconvenient places, at another perambulating from one extremity of the Province to the other, the Governor, Ministers, and employes have had a hard time of it indeed. The Macdonald-Cartier administration, in 1857, resolved to settle this, along with other not less important matters, and in March of that year the Hon. John A. Macdonald moved, in Assembly, the following resolutions:

1. That the interests of Canada require that the Seat of the Provincial Government should be fixed at some certain place.

2. That a sum not exceeding the sum of £225,000 be appropriated for the purpose of providing for the necessary buildings and accommodations for the Government and Legislature at that certain place.

3. That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she may be graciously pleased to exercise the Royal Prerogative by the selection of some place as the permanent Seat of Government in Canada.

After a long debate, these resolutions were carried in the Legislative Assembly by a vote of 61 to 50; the Legislative Council concurred in them; Mr. Henry Smith—now Sir Henry—went to England with the address; and Her Majesty was graciously pleased to accept the task of selection.

The various cities, meantime, prepared to urge their several claims, and most of them sent home delegates to represent their interests. The people of Ottawa contented themselves with drawing up a memorial which, with a map to show the central position of the city,* prepared by Mr. A. J. Russell and Mr. W. A. Austin, was forwarded to England. The Governor General, Sir Edmund Head, went to England at about this time, so that Her Majesty had the opportunity of listening to both interested and disinterested opinions. Her decision reached Canada on the 27th Jany., 1859, and it was on that day telegraphed to all parts of the Province that the Royal choice had fallen on the City of Ottawa.

This, however, did not, as it should have done, immediately set the matter at rest, for some of our politicians had the bad faith and the bad taste to question the propriety of Her Majesty's exercise of the Prerogative. Mr. Brown moved "that no action be taken towards the erection of buildings in Ottawa" to which a Mr. Piche, who has now disappeared from the political arena, moved in amendment, "that the City of Ottawa ought not to be the permanent Seat of Government." The amendment was carried by 64 to 50. The Macdonald-Cartier Ministry resigned the next day; succeeding Brown-Dorion Ministry soon fell; and the Cartier-Macdonald Ministry, which followed, had to stand a severe fight on the question. The paragraph in the Address which expressed a resolution to uphold Her Majesty's decision was only carried by 64 to 50, on Feby. 10th, 1859. This was the test vote—the final vote—and a most exciting time and scene it was. No Ottawa man, however, retains, if he ever felt, any bitterness of feeling against any member who felt it to be his duty to vote adversely to the city.

VIII.

The next step was, of course, to provide buildings for the Executive and Legislature, and on May 7th an advertisement was issued calling on the architects of the world at large for designs and plans for the Parliamentary buildings, for the Departmental buildings, and for the Governor General's residence, the expenditure being limited to $300,000 for the Parliament House, $240,000 for the Departmental buildings, and $100,000 for the Government House and offices. The designs sent in were all exposed to view in the Parliament Chambers, Toronto, and after correspondence with Mr. S. Keefer and Mr. Rubridge, officers of the Public Works department, and consultation with other gentlemen, the Governor General in Council awarded the prizes on the 27th August—

* DISTANCES FROM

Ottawa to St John's, Newfoundland,	1180	Ottawa to Fort Garry, Red River,	1140
" Quebec, C. E.,	240	" Toronto, C. W.,	233
" Montreal, C. E.,	110	" Kingston, C. W.,	84
" Fredericton, N. B.,	445	" Windsor, C. W.,	440
" St. John, N. B.,	420	" Sault St. Marie, C. W.,	670
" Halifax, N. S.,	512		

For the Parliament buildings (sixteen designs).
First premium, $1000....Messrs. Fuller & Jones.
Second " 400....Messrs. Stent & Laver.

For the Departmental buildings (seven designs)
First premium, $1,000....Messrs. Stent & Laver.
Second " 400....Messrs. Fuller & Jones.

For the Government House (ten designs).
First premium, $400....Messrs. Cumberland & Storm.
Second " 200...Messrs. Fuller & Jones.

The successful plans for the two former were of the now justly popular Civil Gothic style. Tenders for the erection of the buildings were called for on the 8th September. Twenty-one were received for the Parliamentary buildings, and twenty-nine for the Departmental ones, and on the 22nd November the tender of Mr. Thos. R. McGreevy, of Quebec, to do the whole work on the Parliamentary and Departmental buildings for $579,000 was accepted,* although arrangements were made a few days afterwards to divide the work and give the contract for the Departmental buildings to Messrs. Jones, Haycock & Co., of Port Hope. On the 28th of January the tender of Mr. Garth, of Montreal, to heat the buildings by steam, on the vault system, for $61,285, was accepted.

Certain modifications were afterwards made in the plans and in the amount of the contracts, but it was not intended that the buildings should cost more than $700,000. The total expenditure to the 30th June 1865, has been $2,008,344 and probably $500,000 more will be required to complete them and finish the grounds around them. The chief cause of the additional expenditure has been that after breaking ground—which was done on the 20th December, 1859, by the Hon. John Rose, then Commissioner of Public Works—the rock was found to be exceedingly irregular, with faults and fissures which rendered it necessary to excavate to a much greater depth than was originally contemplated to obtain a proper foundation. The works connected with the sewerage and heating and ventilation of the buildings have also caused a large outlay both for excavation and masonry. Now that they are nearly finished they are, however, a credit to the architects and the contractors, the crown and glory of the city, and the just pride of the Province at large. They are built on an area of about 29 acres, the crest of a bold bluff, from 135 to 162 feet above the low water level of the river into which it juts just where the river reposes in a fine broad bay, after leaping into and struggling through the gorges and subterranean passages of the Chaudiere. Here Nature herself seems to have pointed out the site which the Government has wisely chosen. From the tower of the stately Parliament House we may perhaps expect to get a glimpse of the Mountain of Montreal—we may certainly see into half a dozen of our finest counties—while on the other hand the pinnacles of the various edifices are the objects first seen on approaching and last lost to view on leaving the city, whether by water, road, or rail.

Nor does the inside of the Houses or offices belie the promise of the outside. A few of the apartments in the westerly wing are perhaps somewhat dark. The rest are airy, well lighted, we hope well ventilated, handsome rooms. The Ministers of the Crown now have, as they should have, the finest and best furnished offices in the Province, while the *employes* of various ranks and classes are better accommodated than they ever were before, and in a way befitting the importance of the interests entrusted to their charge. The Parliamentary buildings are superb. Marble clustered columns support the carved and panelled roofs of the Legislative Halls. The capitals of the pillars which adorn the vestibule are alone worth travelling five hundred miles to view.† On one is seen the hungry fox rushing after its destined prey. On a second, the timid hare sits crouching amidst the ferns. On others the tall crane bends its long neck under the rushes, and the contented squirrel cracks its nut among the leaves, or springs from branch to

* The tender of Mr. S. C. Peters, of Quebec, was for the same sum.

† The Parliamentary and Departmental Buildings consist of three distinct blocks, laid out so as to form three sides of a quadrangle, and an opening towards the South.

The Departmental Buildings stand furthest towards the South, and are about 100 feet North of Wellington Street, and 700 feet apart. The Eastern Block is 318 feet long on the South front, and 245 on the West, covering an area of 41,840 superficial feet. The Western Block is 277 feet long on the South front, and 220 feet on the East, covering an area of 36,276 feet. The South Front of the Parliament Buildings is 471½ feet long, and the extreme width is 370 feet. It covers an area of 82,866 feet. The whole buildings thus cover *three acres and seven-tenths*.

The intermediate space is formed into a series of terraces—the difference in the ground level of the various buildings being about 23 feet.

Besides the Main or Centre Tower on the Parliamentary Building, which is 200 feet in height to the highest point, whence a view can be obtained, and 250 to the summit of the cresting, there are eight angle towers, all of great beauty. The lantern of the library is to be nearly as high as the centre tower. The main part of this building is 100 feet in diameter, but including the walls from which the flying buttresses will spring, it is 150. The towers of the Departmental buildings are higher in proportion to their breadth than those of the Parliamentary block, but none of them are so lofty. The Governor General's tower, with an ornamented porch under which his carriage is to be driven, is a remarkably fine structure.

branch. Nor has the artist forgotten the Canadian nightingale—or is it rather its hoarser congener, the bull-frog? which, crouching under lily-pads and bulrushes, seems to be twanging out its monotonous but really not unmelodious note.

The library is not yet finished, but gives promise of rare beauty and convenience. It will be unique as a work of architectural science and skill—at least on this continent—being a circular building, a stone dome with interior galleries and book-shelves, connected by a covered passage with the main edifice. It is devoutly to be hoped that these magnificent works, adorned outside with noble towers, and perfected with cresting of gold and royal blue—complete within, too, as to chambers and corridors and picture galleries and every other requisite for the Witanagemote of these fine Provinces—will prevent our Legislators from entertaining or at least from evidencing little thoughts, but inspire them all with a due sense of their immense responsibility. Then will this embryo northern nation—shall we say this soon to be consolidated pentarchy?—grow greater and more honored, while the proceedings taken on "the Hill" in Ottawa will be looked at with increasing attention both at home and abroad. Then will the future of our city excel that present promise, and eclipse in historical importance that interesting past, which we have, we feel, but feebly, endeavored to portray.

OTTAWA AND DISTRICT.

CITY CORPORATION, OFFICERS, &C.

City Corporation, &c., 1865.—M. K. Dickinson, Esq., *Mayor; Aldermen*—Jas. Cunningham, John Langford, H. McCormick, A. Scott, W. Mosgrove, Donald Dow, James Goodwin, J. T. Prudhomme, Isidore Traversy, H. J. Friel. *Councillors*—D. Scott, John Rowat, Lyman Perkins, F. Abbott, W. D. Wood, T. Starmer, J. Heney, E. Martineau, Isaac Berichon, Edward Dunn. *Standing Committees—On Finance*—Aldermen Cunningham, Scott, Mosgrove, Traversy and Prudhomme. *Streets and Improvements*—Alderman Langford, Councillors Abbott, Starmer, Heney and Berichon. *By-laws*—Aldermen McCormick and Mosgrove, Councillors Berichon and Heney. *Fire & Water*—Aldermen Langford, Scott and Dow, Councillors Berichon and Heney. *Markets*—Aldermen Dow, Friel and Goodwin, and Councillor Perkins. *Licenses*—Councillors Dunn, Abbott, Martineau, Wood and Pratt. *Printing*—Aldermen Goodwin and Traversy, and Councillors Scott, Perkins and Starmer. *Court of Revision*—Aldermen Cunningham, Friel, Prudhomme, and Councillors Wood and Perkins. *Board of Health*—His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen Mosgrove, Traversy, Goodwin, Scott and Langford,

Corporation Officers—Clerk, W P Lett; High Bailiff, R Ross; Chief Constable, Thomas Langrell; Chamberlain, W H Thompson; City Collector, G H Preston; Messenger, Michael Nile.

Police Commissioners—The Mayor, the Recorder, and Police Magistrate.

Recorder's Court—*Recorder*—J B Lewis; *Clerk*, W P Lett; *High Bailiff*, Roderick Ross; *Crier*, Ed. Armstrong. *Days of Sitting*—First Mondays in March, June, September and the third Monday in December.

Police Court—*Police Magistrate*, M. O'Gara. *Clerk*, W P Lett; *Sittings*: 9½ A.M., every week day. *Constables*, Neil Morrison, John Little, Frederick Davis, Magloire Berichon, Francis Kilby, Michael Nile, Joseph Levecque, Wm A Cameron, Francis Ritchie, John Brown. *Detective*, Ed J O'Neill.

Coroners—George Patterson, Dr. VanCortlandt and Dr. Riel.

Issuer of Marriage Licenses—George Burke, Ottawa.

Ottawa City Registry Office—Metcalfe, between Queen and Sparks streets, Alexander Burritt, Registrar; Thomas Sproule, Deputy Registrar; office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Common School Trustees—*Victoria Ward*, Alex Workman and David Scott; *Wellington Ward*, J D Slater and Francis Abbott; *St George's Ward*, Chartres O Cunningham and Alex Burritt; *By-Ward*, Thos McCloy and H McCormick. Meetings are held the first Thursday in the month at the City Hall. *Officers*: Local Superintendent, Wm Cousens; Chairman of Board, J D Slater; James Joynt, Secretary of the Board.

Board of Separate School Trustees.—President, Rev J L O'Connor; Trustees: Ottawa Ward—Rev J L O'Connor and Cyprien Trioile; By Ward—Dr Riel, T F O'Brien; St George's Ward—Daniel Goode and Pierre Dutour; Wellington Ward—R H McGreevy and Samuel Albert; Victoria Ward—Charles McCarron and E Proulx; Secretary, Louis Tache.

COUNTY AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

CARLETON.—County Town, Ottawa City.—J Holmes, Warden, Huntly; Z Wilson, Treasurer, Ottawa; Edw'd Bearman, Clerk, Ottawa; John B Lewis, Solicitor, Ottawa; George Brown and John Heuston, Auditors, and Auditors of School Moneys; Dr Jas Grant, Surgeon of the Gaol; C T R Higgins, Governor of Gaol; Wm Corbett, Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Christopher Armstrong, County Judge, Ottawa; R Lyon, Deputy County Judge, Ottawa; R Lees, County Attorney, Ottawa; S Fraser, Sheriff, Ottawa; J Bailiff, Deputy Sheriff, Ottawa; J Fraser, Deputy Clerk of Crown, Clerk of County Court and Registrar of Surrogate, Ottawa; R Lees, Clerk of the Peace, Ottawa; John Wilson, Master and Deputy Registrar in Chancery, Ottawa.

ISSUERS OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.—Richmond, Huntly and March, Richard Kidd; Osgoode, James Blair; Fitzroy, W P Taylor.

COUNTY OF CARLETON REGISTRY OFFICE.—E Sherwood Registrar; Edward Schofield, Deputy Registrar; office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

PRESCOTT & RUSSELL.—James Daniell, County Judge L'Orignal; T Dartnell Taylor, County Attorney, L'Orignal; C P Treadwell, Sheriff, L'Orignal; J W Marston, Deputy Clerk of Crown, Clerk of County Court, and Registrar of Surrogate, L'Orignal; J. Higginson, Registrar of Prescott, L'Orignal; James Keays, Registrar and Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Russell, Duncansville; T Dartnell Taylor, Clerk of the Peace, L'Orignal.

DIVISION COURT CLERKS.

CARLETON.—George R Burke, Ottawa; John A Bryson, Richmond; John Fenton, South Huntly; Wm D Pigott, Fitzroy Harbour; Wm Cowan, North Gower; Ira Morgan, Metcalfe, Osgoode; Thomas G Anderson, Nepean.

LANARK AND RENFREW—Robt Moffatt, Perth; Wm Robertson, Lanark; James C Pool, Carleton Place; R Harper, Smith's Falls; R H Davis, Pakenham; W Halfpenny, Renfrew; A W Bell, Douglas; Andrew Irving, Pembroke; S G Lynn, Eganville; John Patterson, Almonte; James Bell, Arnprior.

LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.—Jno B Jones, Brockville; Thos Harrison, Prescott; S McCammon, Gananoque; Robt Leslie, Kemptville; Michael Kelly, Merrickville; Hugh McKay, Delta; Hiram McCrea, Frankville; Horace Kilborn, Newboro; David Mansell, Farmersville; Thos Robertson, Spencerville; Warren Lyman, North Augusta; Alfred A Munro, Mallorytown.

PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.—S M Bushman, L'Original; Wm McCrea, Vankleek Hill; David Steele, East Hawkesbury; Albert Hagar, Plantagenet; N W Dunning, Cumberland; James Keays, Russell; Thomas White, Hawkesbury; Henry Bradley, Caledonia.

PUBLIC BODIES, &C.

OTTAWA AND PRESCOTT RAILWAY.—Thos Reynolds, President, Montreal. *Directors:* Robert Bell, Ottawa; Charles Aumond, Ottawa; C J Brydges, Montreal; Joseph Bower, Kemptville; J M Currier, M P, Ottawa; Joseph Hickson, Montreal; E M Hopkins, Montreal; Thomas Moriand, Montreal; Daniel McLachlin, Arnprior; William Patrick, Prescott; R W Scott, Ottawa; Hon Jas Skead, Ottawa. *Officers:* B Billings, Acting Secretary and Treasurer, Ottawa; T S Detlor, Superintendent, Prescott; Thos Reynolds, Receiver, Montreal. B Billings, Chief Clerk, Ottawa; C Dame, Master Mechanist, Prescott; William Donaldson, Road Master, Prescott.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES.—Francis Clemow, for City of Ottawa and Counties of Carleton and Russell; Rod Ross, for the Counties of Lanark and Renfrew.

OTTAWA BOARD OF TRADE.—Allan Gilmour, Esq, President; Edward Griffin, Esq, Vice-President; P Thompson, Esq, Treasurer. *Council:* Messrs E McGillivray, G H Perry, Alexander Scott, Joseph Aumond, H V Noel, Samuel Howell, James Skead, Coll McDonnell, Thomas Hunton, J M Currier and James Dyke. Secretary, George Heubach.

THE OTTAWA GAS COMPANY.—E Griffin, President; S Howell, Vice President. *Directors:* J M Currier, J Skead, H Merrill, N S Blasdell, H O Burritt, R Skead, T Patterson. Secretary and Treasurer, D W Coward. Manager, Jas Perry.

OTTAWA ASSOCIATION OF LUMBER MANUFACTURERS.—President, Allan Gilmour; Vice-President, Richard McConnell. *Directors:* David Moore, Jos Aumond, Levi Young, Hon James Skead, Robt Conroy, Robert Skead. Secretary, G H Perry, *Audit Committee:* Hon James Skead, David Moore, and the Secretary.

MADAWASKA RIVER IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—*Directors:* Daniel McLachlin, Robert Conroy, Hon James Skead, and Edward Griffin. *Officers:* Robert Conroy, President; Edwd Griffin, Vice-President and Treasurer; Jno Clancy, Secretary; Hon Jas Skead, Managing Director.

POST OFFICE.—G P Baker, Postmaster; W H Cluff, registry delivery; E Cluff window clerk; Ed Gordon, window clerk; J T Bartram, general delivery; Edgar Flynn, second letter carrier. Office hours, during summer, from 8 a m to 7 p m; during winter, from 8 a m to 6 p m.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT—Office, Elgin street—Duncan Graham, collector; A Douglas, surveyor; J S Lee, clerk; Alexander Heney, 1st landing waiter; John Little, 2nd landing waiter; John Rowland, messenger. Office hours from 9 a m to 3 p m.

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE.—Corner Hugh and Queen streets—A J Russell, agent, and Inspector of Crown Timber Agencies, Canada; C S McNutt, assistant; D Russell, draughtsman; James Ritchie and Edward Smith, jr, clerks; Richard Quinn, messenger.

RIDEAU CANAL OFFICE.—Jas D Slater, superintendent; Martin Carman, clerk; Francis Abbott, foreman of works; Paul Cooper, messenger.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE OTTAWA RIVER WORKS.—Middle street—Horace Merrill, superintendent; David Scott, clerk and accountant; George Johnson, Messenger.

ORDNANCE LANDS OFFICE.—William F Coffin, Ordnance Lands Agent; William Mills, Book-keeper; Jas Forsyth, land bailiff; Chas Cotterill, messenger.

BYTOWN AND NEPEAN ROAD COMPANY.—George Arnold, president; Jas D Slater, Robert Grant, Wm Graham, Thos Graham; C H Pinhey, Secretary and Treasurer.

CHURCHES.

CHRIST'S CHURCH (*Church of England*)—Sparks street—Rev J S Lauder, M A, Rector—residence, Richmond road; curate, Rev J Early. Hours of service, 11 a m and 6½ p m. Organist, H R Fripp.

CHAPEL OF EASE (*Church of England*)—Sussex street.—Rev J S Lauder, M A, rector—residence, Richmond road. Hours of service, 11 a m and 6½ p m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—York street.—Rev E Johnson, minister, residence, corner of York and Dalhousie streets. Hours of service, 10½ a m and 6½ p m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Le Breton's Flats—F S Howard, minister, residence, Le Breton's Flats. Hours of service, 10½ a m and 6½ p m.

KNOX'S (*Free*) CHURCH—Daly street.—Rev Thomas Wardrope, minister; residence, Stewart street. Hour of service, 11 a m and 6½ p m.

St. Andrew's (*Church of Scotland*)—Wellington street.—Rev Alexander Spence, D D, minister; residence, Sparks street. Hours of service, 11 a m and 6½ p m.

Wesleyan—Metcalfe street.—Rev John Douse, minister; residence, Queen street.—Hours of service, 10½ a m and 6½ p m. Le Breton's Flat, H Beeson, missionary.

Baptist—Queen street.—Rev Mr McPhail, minister; residence, Hull. Hours of service, 11 a m and 7½ p m.

Congregational—Corner of Elgin and Albert streets—Rev J Elliott, minister; residence, Sparks street. Hours of service, 11 a m and 7½ p m.

St Andrew's Church (*Roman Catholic*)—Rev Mr McGrath, P P. Hours of service, 11 a m and 7 p m from Easter until St Michael's day; 10 a m and 3 p m from St Michael's until Easter.

Cathedral Notre Dame [*Roman Catholic*]—Rev D Dandurand, Vicar-General. Hours of service, 5, 8, and 10 a m and 7 p m from Easter until St Michael's Day; 6, 8, and 10 a m, and 6 p m from St Michael's until Easter. Organist, Mr Dossert.

St Joseph's Church [*Roman Catholic*]—Rev J F Guillard, P P. Hours of service, Sundays and Holidays, Mass at 8 and 10 a m, from Easter until the Feast of St. Michael. Vespers at 7 p m; from St Michael to Easter, 6 p m; week days, 7½ a m. Organist, Mrs Ryan.

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE SOCIETIES.

Ottawa Auxiliary Bible Society.—James Cox, President; William Clegg, William Hamilton, William Cousens, George Hay, Vice-Presidents; Rev T Wardrope, Corresponding Secretary; Rev J Elliott, Recording Secretary; George May, Treasurer; John Durie, Depositary. Members of Committee—Dr Hill, Dr Whiteside, J McMullen, John Cross, G R Blyth, F G Crosby, G E Elliott, R Gavin, John Lamb, S Howell, T Hunton, H McCormick, M Patterson, W F Russell, J Stewart, J Oglevy, J Thorburn, J Tracy, Jas Robertson, W A Austin, and all the resident Protestant clergymen of the city; Travelling Agent, Rev J McEwen.

Ottawa Convent—Corner Sussex and Nunnery streets; established in 1845; now under the charge of the Rev Mother Bruyere, superioress.

General Hospital—Under the superintendence of the Sisters of Charity. Dr Hill, consulting physician; Dr Beaubien, surgeon.

County of Carleton General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa—President, Judge Armstrong; Treasurer, Alexander Workman; Secretary, Roderick Ross; Steward, Thomas Daniel; Matron, Mrs Daniel. Consulting physicians: H Hill, M R C S [London]. Attending physicians: James A Grant, M D, F R C S, [Edinburgh,] Donald McGillivray, M D, Ed Vancortlandt, M R C S, [London].

Society of St Vincent de Paul: Conference of Our Lady—Spiritual Director, Rev M Molloy: President, John O'Reilly; Secretary, Robert O'Reilly; Treasurer, Thomas Coffey; Librarian, James Devlin; Physician, Anthony O'Reilly, M D. Meets every Sunday at 2 o'clock p m at its new hall, Sussex street, opposite the Cathedral.

Societie de St Vincent de Paul d'Ottawa—J Bte Richer, President: Edouard Milhotte, 1st Vice-President; H Pinard, 2nd Vice-President; Flavien Rochon, Treasurer. Meeting hall, opposite French Cathedral; meets every Sunday, at 2 o'clock, p m: the object of this society is to help the poor during winter.

BANKS.

Ontario Bank, Ottawa Branch.—M S Stevenson, Local Director; W Wade, Manager; A C Mowbray, Accountant; S A McMurty, Teller; G Mann, Savings Bank Department.

Quebec Bank, Ottawa Branch—Wellington street—H V Noel, Manager; C V Noel, Teller; H C Hammond, Accountant; T McKinnon, clerk.

Bank of British North America, Ottawa Branch.—A C Kelty, Manager; John P Lawless Accountant.

Bank of Upper Canada, Ottawa Agency—Office, Wellington street—R S Cassels, Manager; John H Pinhey, Accountant; H J Campbell, Teller.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Ottawa Citizen.—Daily and Weekly.—Steam Printing Office, Rideau street; I. B. Taylor, Proprietor.

Evening Post—Daily—C E Stewart & Co, Proprietors.

Ottawa Daily News.—Office, Rideau street; A Wilson & Son, Publishers.

The Union—Daily and Weekly.—Office, corner of York and Sussex streets· Friel & Co., proprietors.

MASONIC.

Carlton Royal Arch Chapter.—Ex Companion J P Featherstone, Z; Ex Companion I B Taylor, P Z; Ex Companion H A Sims, H; Companion T C Clarke, J; Companion F Marett, Scribe E; Companion A Burritt, N; Companion Thomas Austin, P S; Ex Companion D M Grant, Treasurer.

F Dalhousie Lodge.—F D Sims, W M; C W Bangs, T W; J Egleson, J W; J T Lamb, S D; A Parsons, J D; A Rankin and W Schofield; N S Blasdell, Treasurer; Wm Hay, Secretary; Wm Morrison, I G; Br John Sweetman, Tyler. Meets on the first Tuesday of the month.

Doric Lodge, No. 58, G R C.—John P Featherstone, W M; C J Thomson, S W; J J Gemmill, J W; W W Brown, S D; Thos Burke, J D; D M Grant, Treasurer; W H Lees, Secretary. Meets on first Wednesday of each month.

Corinthian Lodge.—I B Taylor, W M; Robert Lyon, P M; E B Eddy, S W; J Woodrow, J W; W R Thistle, Treasurer; F Marett, Secretary; R Eaton and A Burritt, Lodge Members of Committee of General Purposes. Meets on the third Thursday of the month.

Civil Service Lodge, No. 148, C R.—William Spink, W M; E C Havdon, P M; DeVerd Fischer, S W; J T McCuaig, J W; J V Gale, Treasurer; T W Sheppard, S D; J G Garrett, J D; Secretary, Brinsley King. Meets second Wednesday in every month.

The Builder's Lodge, No 187, G R C—Henry A Sims, Master; Jno McRae, S W; Samuel Roger, J W; Jas Robertson, Treasurer; Thos Painter, Secretary; W M Beattie, S D; T W Currier, J D; Geo, Clarke, M C; Jas Salmon, Steward; Rodney Eaton, Steward; Thomas Ballantyne, I G; John McCarthy, Tyler. Meets on the Fridays on or before the full moon.

ORANGE LODGES.

County Officers of L O Association.—Br J Holmes, March, W C M; Br James Beamen, North-Gower, W D C M; Br William Butler, Richmond, C T; Dr Church, Hazledon, C S; Br Rev H Simpson, Richmond, C P.

District Lodge.—Abraham Pratt, D M; John Porter, D D M; John McCarthy, D Treasurer; T J O'Connor, D Secretary; Thos Sproule, D B; H McCormick, D of C.

PRIVATE LODGES.

L O L, No. 42, meets in the Orange Hall, Market Square, Upper Town, on the second Monday of each month. Officers for 1864-5: Br W F Powell, M P; Br Jas Clarke, W D M; Br Thos Nelson, Treas; Br Francis Clemow, Secy; W Duck, F of C.

L O L No. 119, meets in Orange Hall, Cumberland St. lower Town, on the first Tuesday in each month.

Officers for 1864-5:—Br Samuel Ruthwell, W M, W D M; Br Henry McCormick, Treas; Br J M Baker, Secy; Br W P Lett, F of C; Br John Porter, W D M; W Palen, W D M.

Lodge No 126, meets in Orange Hall, Queen street, Centre Town, on the second Monday in each month.

Officers for 1864.—Thomas Starmer, W M; T J O'Connor, W D M; John McCarthy, Treas; Thos Sproule, Secy; David Graham, F of C.

Lodge No 291, meets in Orange Hall, Queen street, Centre Town, on the first Tuesday of each month.

Francis Ritchie, W M; A Graham, D M; H Borbridge, Treas; Jas Lang, Secy; Wm Irvine, F of C.

Lodge No 227, meets in Orange Hall, Market square, Upper Town, on the first Wednesday of each month.

Officers for 1864.—John Langford, W M; Francis Graham, W D M; John Rochester, Secy; Francis Link, Treas; George Sparks, F C.

NATIONAL SOCIETIES.

St George's Society.—John Rochester, Jr, President; Lieut-Col Coffin, 1st Vice-President; Thomas Hunton, 2nd Vice-President; J P Featherstone Treasurer; W Mills, Secretary; Dr Hill and Dr Van Cortlandt, Physicians; Venerable Archdeacon Patton, Rev C C Codd, Rev C B Pettit, Rev Jno Douse, Rev Mr Beeson, Rev Jno Butler, of March, and Rev Robt Langridge, Chaplains. Committee of Management, — Messrs. C T Thomson, Jas Salmon, Thos Starmer, J S Lee, Jas Bailiff, and Jas Slocombe. Stewards. Messrs W B Howes, E Miles, Jas Thomas, and Jas Perry. Auditors, Messrs Edw Routh, and Thos Kirby.

St. Andrew's Society.—E. McGillivray, President; A Mann, 1st Vice-President; Jas Peacock, 2nd Vice-President; J P Robertson, Secretary; J Middleton, Assist-Secretary; Jas Fraser, Treasurer; Dr McGillivray, Physician; Rev A Spence, D D, Chaplain; Managing Committee, Messrs Wm Sutherland, G R Blythe, W McFarlane, P Fraser, W Peacock, Jr, Jno Thorburn, Dr J A Grant, A Wilson, Senr, and A C Wilson. Auditors, Messrs G R Blythe, Jno Thorburn, and John Wilson.

St Patrick's Literary Association—Meets first Tuesday in every month in the St Patrick's Hall, Sussex street. R H McGreevy, President; Wm Finlay, 1st Vice-President; Thomas Kehoe, 2nd Vice-President; John Henry, Treasurer; P J Buckley, Corresponding Secretary; C McCarron, Recording Secretary; Hugh Gallaghar, Assistant Recording Secretary; Jas Higgins, Librarian; Trustees, R H McGreevey, John Quain, R W Scott, John Ahern, Jas Murphy, H J Friel William Kehoe, Jas Lawrence, John Lyons, Jas Goodwin, Jas O'Connor, Jas Duff, Jas Gillie.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

Ottawa Mechanics' Institute and Athenæum.—(On Sparks street near Elgin)—It was organized in 1853, and now numbers some two hundred members; the library contains 1800 volumes; the reading room 11 daily, 2 tri-weekly, 1 semi-weekly, 11 weekly newspapers and 10 periodicals. The first president was Dr. H. Hill. The Institute is open from 7 a m, to 8 p m, between May and November, and from 8 a m, to 10 p m, from November to May, closing each Saturday at 9 p m. Trustees—H J Friel, W Hamilton, J Cunningham, W P Lett, J Buchanan, E P Remon, J A Grant, C Armstrong, H V Noel, J Lindsay, C R Cunningham, J P Robertson, George Hay, J H Hill, G E Elliott, George May, T Patterson, William Duck, J Thorburn, H J Friel, President, W Hamilton, 1st Vice-President; G May, 2nd Vice-President; J Cunningham, Treasurer; W P Lett, Corresponding Secretary; J P Robertson, Recording Secretary; J Thorburn, Honorary Librarian; A Currie, Curator. Managing Committee—C R Cunningham, Chairman; G Hay, E P Remon, J Thorburn, H J Friel, and J P Robertson, members *ex officio*. J S Nicholson, Custodian.

Natural History Association.—N B Webster, A M President; T Austin, 1st Vice-President; Rev T D Phillips, A M, 2nd Vice-President; Thos David, Secretary; Dr Vancortlandt, Curator and Librarian; J Ogilvy, Treasurer; Council of Management, J Thorburn, A M, Dr McGillivray, S Rathwell. The Society makes monthly excursions during the summer, and an essay connected with natural history is read monthly.

Royal Horticultural Society of Ottawa—Organized 1862——————President; John Henderson and E Haycock, Vice-Presidents; E Spencer, Treasurer; A S Woodburn, Secretary; Major Patterson, D Robertson, George Russell, Theodore Gabler, W Hutchison, A Grant, W Kerr, A Lumsden, Geo Patterson, J Archibald, R Surtees.

Ottawa Scientific and Literary Association—E H Bronson, President; Jno Sh[illegible], Vice-President; R Angus, Secretary; W A Lloyd, Assistant Secretary; T J Ash, Treasurer; F J French, Editor "Review;" W P Cole, and C McIntyre, Tellers.

Literary Scientific and Mathematical Institute—Centre Town Select School, Queen, corner of Metcalf—Natham B Webster, Principal.

Union St Joseph d'Ottawa—S Champagne, President; J B Moizan, 1st Vice-President; Onesime Barrette, 2nd Vice-President; Flavien Eichon, Secretary; Pierre Forny, Assistant Secretary; Alexandre Foisy, Treasurer; Adolphe Rocque, Collecteur Tresorier; E Laverchure, Assistant Tresorier; Andre Gravel, Bibliothecaire; Peter Robear, Assistant Bibliothecaire. Louis Corbeals 1er Officer Ordonnateur.

St. Jean Baptiste Society.—Meets in Canadian Institute Hall—Dr Beaubien, President; Alderman Traversy, 1st Vice-President; R Lapierre, 2nd Vice-President; Councilman Martineau, Recording Secretary; B Lariviere, E Proulx, Councilman Berichon, James Smith and Charles Aumond, Marshals; L J B Lazure, N Germain, G Germain, T Prudhomme, T Pinard, L Pinard, H Pinard, N Pinard, A Parent, L A Grison, Dr St Jean, Dr Riel, N Rheaume, S Champagne, L Tasse, J B Moizan, J B L Lortie, I Berichon, Sen, M Fontaine, M Bonneau, A Champagne, O Dorion, G Millotte, C Triolle, and P Tombeau, Committee of Management.

Institut Canadien Francais—J B Turgeon, President; E Martineau, 1st Vice-President; A Y W Reaume, 2nd Vice-President; G Taillon, Secretaire Arch; H Lapierre, Secretaire Correspondant; P Marier, Tresorier; L A Grison Bibliothecaire. Managing Committee, A Rethier, Y Groulx, A Foisy, J Champagne, S Lebeau, R Hurtebise.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Ottawa Senior Grammar School—Queen street near Elgin—J Thorburn, M A, Principal; C McMillan, B A, second master; Mons Dorion, French master. Trustees: E McGillivray, Chairman; Rev Thos Wardrope, Rev J S Lauder, M A, Rev Alexander Spence, D D, Judge Armstrong, D M Grant, Secretary.

The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of an English and commercial education, as well as classics, mathematics, French, mensuration, trygonometry, natural philosophy, and drawing. "The Brough gold medal" is given to the most distinguished pupil in classics and mathematics, at the end of the educational year. There are four terms in the year, (1) the summer term beginning the second Monday of August, and ending the Friday next before the 15th October. (2) The autumnal term beginning the Monday following the close of the summer term, and ending the 22nd December. (3) The winter term beginning the 7th January, and ending the Tuesday before Easter, and (4) The spring term beginning the Wednesday after Easter, and ending the last Friday in June. Pupils attending the Grammar School are required to learn either Latin or Greek.

Ottawa Collegiate School—Rev H J Borthwick, A M, Principal: Mr Wm Petrie, Writing Master; Mr Donnelly, French Master, Mr Jno B Hathaway Music Master; Miss Whitcomb, Preparatory Department.

College of Ottawa—Superior, Rev T Ryan; Director of Grand Seminary, Rev A Tortel; Prefect of Studies, Rev A Derbuel; Burser, Rev J B Baudin; Professor of Dogmatic Theology and Literature, Rev Mr Lavoie; Professors—Rev Messrs Barrett, McCarthy, and Flynn, Masters of Studies, Rev Mr Chaboul, Donelly, Gagner, Vaillancourt, E Fournier, and Brennan.

Teachers of Common Schools City of Ottawa, 1865 —*Ottawa Ward*—Mr Rathwell, and Miss Langrell, assistant. *By Ward*—Charlotte Langrell and Grace Geddes assistant. *St George's Ward*—J P Robertson, Principal: Miss Fleming, Miss Murphy, and Miss Humphries, assistants. *Wellington Ward*—*Victoria Terrace*—Mr Bonsall, and Miss Alice Sparks, assistant. *Engine House*—Miss Murray, and Miss Lattimer. *Central School*—Mr O'Connor, Miss Carson. *Le Breton's Flat*—W Stewart, and Miss H Stewart.

PRIVATE AND SELECT SCHOOLS.

Roman Catholic Separate Schools—Upper Town, *Wellington Ward*—Mr Nolan, *Victoria Ward*—Miss A Hackett. *Lower Town*—The Christian Brothers, Patrick Street, and Sisters of Charity, corner of Murray and Cumberland streets.

Rev T D Philipps School— Wellington street.

Misses Wigley's Ladies' School—Ottawa street, corner Besserer.

Mrs Wm Liddell's Select School—Sparks street, near O'Connor.

Mrs Hackett's School—Corner Queen & Metcalfe sts.

Ottawa Museum—Morton & Coates, Proprietors—Contains a collection of birds, animals, fossils, shells, minerals and reptiles. Open to the public at an admission fee of 12½ cents; annual tickets, $1 per year.

FIRE COMPANIES.

Ottawa No 1 Fire Company—John Murphy, Captain; Michael Starry, 2nd Captain; Patrick Slattery, 1st Lieut; James Reilly, 2nd Lieut; John O'Connor Secretary; Assistant Secretary, Wm Baskerville; 1st Engineer, James Murphy; 2nd Engineer, John Kehoe, 1st Branchman, John Phelon; 2nd Branchman, Richard Burns; Thomas Kehoe, Treasurer; John Bahon, Foreman of Hose; Denis O'Brien, 1st Bugler; E F Joyce, 2nd Bugler.

Chaudiere Company—Francis Link, 1st Captain: Philemon Wright, 2nd Captain; John Sweetman, Secretary-Treasurer; W Silcox, Engineer; George Kendall, 1st Branchman; Wm Chitty, 2nd Branchman.

Central Hook and Ladder Company—Francis Graham, Captain; Wm Langstaff, 1st Lieut; Wm Young, 2nd Lieutenant; J H Ford, Secretary; J S Nicholson, Treasurer; George Forsyth, Engineer. Meet on the second Tuesday in each month, for general business, in the City Hall.

MILITIA.

Rifle Association, Military District No 1—*List of Officers* 1864: Patron, His Excellency the Viscount Monck, Governor General; Vice-Patron, General Sir John Michel, Commander of the Forces; President, Lt-Col P P Harris, 7th Battalion, Carleton Militia; Lt-Col J Aumond, 4th Battalion Carleton Militia; Lt-Col D M Grant, 4th Battalion Russell Militia. Honorary Vice-Presidents: Lt-Col Coffin, ex-President; Hon Col Matheson; Hon J Shaw; Hon J Hamilton, Inkerman. Hon J Skead; W F Powell, Esq, M P; R Bell, Esq, Lanark; R Bell, Esq, Russell. M P; A Morris, Esq, M P; J M Currier, Esq, M P, R McIntyre, Esq. M P; J Higginson, Esq, M P; Judge Armstrong; Mayor of Ottawa; Warden of Carleton; Mr Sheriff Fraser; G B L Fellowes, Esq, A Yielding, Esq: D McLachlin, Esq; R W Scott, Esq; J W Loux, Esq; J Supple, Esq; Lieut-Col Playfair, Major Douglas, Capt De Beaubien; H Hill, Esq, M D; J D Slater, Esq; Hor Merrill, Esq; N Sparks, Esq. *Council*: Lt-Col Coffin, Major Gilmour, T C. Clarke, Esq; Captains Forrest, G H Perry; Lieutenants C McNab, Perry. Captain H V Noel, Treasurer; Capt W B Gallwey, Hon Secretary.

SEDENTARY MILITIA FORCE.

Officers of 4th Battalion Carleton Militia—Lieut Col Aumond, Major W H Thompson, Major A Scott, Adjutant James Cox, Quarter-Master Edward Dufton, Surgeon Edward VonCortlandt, Assistant Surg[illegible] R E Bell. Captains—H V Noel, James Cox, Thos McKay, Isaac Berichon, John Durie, John Freligh, Jas Coombs Wm Clegg, Thomas Langrell, Isidore Traversy, H O Burritt, George Cox, John H Pinhey. Lieutenants—Edward Armstrong, Samuel Howell, Chas V Noel, J T Pennock, Chas Aumond, Edward S Cox, J C Brennan, Wm Pennock, Wm Finlay, Charles Sparrow, Jos Dyke, Wm Aumond. Ensigns—Jno Pennock, H Lapiere, Jas McCracken, Wm Boland, L A Grison, Eben Wood, Vincent Daze, J H Lloyd, John Burns, P Pennock, Jr, Jas Egleson, S Green. This Battalion consists of the above named officers, 36 sergeants, 36 corporals, and 1,000 privates. Jas Cox, Captain and Adjutant.

Officers of Seventh Battalion, Carleton—Lieut. Col P P Harris, Major Allan Gilmour. Captains—Ed Sherwood, George Frederick Austin, James Dyke, Geo Hay, Thomas Clark Hatt, E McGillivray, G Heubach, and J E Walsh. Captain and Adjutant G H Perry. Lieutenants—J Graham Vanslittart, Thos Hunton, John F Dorney, Alex C Keity, Daniel Lanigan, Wm R Thistle, Thos Holliwell, and A W Burrowes. Ensigns—Lionel P P Harris, G May, R McCulloch, A O'Reilly, M D, Alex Burritt, McLeod Stewart, C B Grasett, Hy McCormick.

Ottawa Active Militia Force—Commandant of the District, Colonel Matheson, Perth. Brigade Major Jackson.

Field Battery—Gazetted 1855—Captain A Workman, Lieutenant and Adjutant Forsyth, Lieut George Clarke, Lieut P Egleson, Paymaster R Bishop, Surgeon, Dr VanCortlandt.

Garrison Battery—Gazetted 1861—Captain Forrest, Lieut Duck, 2nd Lieut McNab.

Engineers—Captain Sinclair, Lieut Perry, 2nd Lieut Mowatt.

No 1 Rifles—Gazetted 1855—Capt Grant, Lieut Leak, Ensign Mowatt.

No. 2 Rifles—Gazetted 1865—Captain Carriere, Lieut Reaume.

No 3 Rifles—Gazetted 1861—Captain Gallwey, Lieut Potter, Surgeon, Dr J A Grant, and Ensign Mann.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

County of Carleton—D Kennedy, President; J G Street, 1st Vice-President; James Davison, 2nd Vice-President; A S Woodburn, Secretary and Treasurer. Directors—J Dawson, Thos Graham, Jno Graham, (Bay), J Bearman, Thos G Anderson, Thos Clarke, and Robert Bayne.

County of Russell—This agricultural society was organized on the 18th February, 1858, and includes the townships of Osgoode and Gloucester, for agricultural purposes; average about 100 members. The amount of funds paid over by the treasurer to the township societies, and for premiums, was $1,164. Officers: Jno Kennedy, Osgoode, President; Archibald McKellar, Gloucester, 1st Vice-President; Wm Eadie, Russell, 2nd Vice-President; Ira Morgan, Osgoode, Secretary and Treasurer; Donald Robertson and Daniel McLaughlin, Gloucester; G G Dunning, Cumberland; Alexander Stewart, Russell; Thomas Gold, Duncan Kennedy and Daniel Cameron, jr, Osgoode, Directors. Mr Bell, M P P for Russell, presents a gold medal to the society to be awarded to the best ploughman of the society each year.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Ottawa Union Building Society—Jas Egleson, President; Geo R Burke, Secretary and Treasurer; Robert Lees, Solicitor.

Ottawa Permanent Building Society—J M T Hannum, President; Jno Litle, Vice President; Wm King, Secretary and Treasurer; Augustus Keefer, Solicitor. Office, Elgin street, between Wellington and Sparks.

FAIRS.

COUNTY OF RENFREW.

United Townships of Grattan and Algoma—Fair held in the village of Eganville, on the second Friday in October.

Township of Ross—Ross fair held on the fourth Tuesday in the months of April and October.

Kerr line fair held on the second Wednesday in the months of April and October.

Township of Admaston—Fair held in the village of Admaston on the last Tuesday of September.

Township of Horton—Fair held at the village of Renfrew, on the first Wednesday in November.

Township of Pembroke—Fairs held at the town of Pembroke, on the second Wednesday in March, and the third Wednesday in October.

Township of MaNab—Fairs held at Sand Point, on the first Tuesday in the months of May and October. At Arnprior, on the first Thursday in the months of May and October.

COUNTY OF LANARK.

Township of Pakenham—Fairs held on the second Thursday in May, and second Thursday in October.

Township of Dalhousie—Fairs held at Watson's Corners, on the Friday after the first Tuesday in October; at McDonald's Corners, on the Friday preceding the first Tuesday in May and October.

Township of Lanark—Fairs held at the village of Lanark, on the second Tuesday in the months of May and October.

Township of Ramsay—Fairs held at Almonte, on last Thursday in April and October; at Clayton, on the third Wednesday in April and second Wednesday in November.

Township of Drummond—Fairs held at Perth, on the first Tuesday in the months of May and October.

Township of Beckwith—Fairs held at Carleton Place, on the first Tuesday in the months of April and November; at Flanktown, on the second Tuesday in the months of May and September, and on the first Wednesday in November, (auxiliary).

Township of North Elmsly—Fair held at Smith's Falls, on the first Friday in October.

**Township of Montague*—Fairs held on second Thursday in May, and on second Thursday in October.

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

Township of Fitzroy—Fairs held at Fitzroy Harbor, on the third Tuesday in March, and on the first Wednesday in October.

Township of Huntley—Fairs held at the village of Carp, on the second Wednesday in the months of March, May, September and November.

Township of Goulbourne—Fairs held at Ashton, on the 1st Thursday in the months of March and October.

Township of Marlborough—Fairs held on the first Tuesday in the months of January and April, and on the last Tuesday in September.

Township of March—Fairs held on the first Tuesday in the months of March, May, September, and December.

Township of North Gower—Fairs held on the second Wednesday in the months of March, and October, and on the last Tuesday in the months of July and December.

COUNTY OF RUSSELL.

Township of Osgoode—Fairs held in Metcalfe, on the first Tuesday in the months of January, April, July and October; in West Osgoode, on the first Tuesday in the months of March, June, September and December.

COUNTY OF PRESCOTT.

Annual County Fair held at Vankleek Hill, on the last Friday in September.

* An asterisk attached to any of the above fair days, signifies that the dates mentioned have been fixed on, but that fairs have never yet been actually held.

BUSINESS SKETCHES.

EDDY'S MATCH AND PAIL FACTORY, HULL.

This Factory is the most extensive of its kind in Canada. It was established by its present proprietor, E. B. Eddy, Esq., in 185 . It is built on the North side of the Chaudiere Falls, and the machinery is worked by water power. There are few who possess any knowledge concerning the making of matches. These useful articles are here manufactured in inconceivable quantity. The process of their production is a most ingenious one, and can be carried on with great rapidity. The factory, of course, is occupied by machinery which now-a-days performs its part so extensively in every stage of mechanical labor. Mr. Eddy employs about a hundred men, boys and girls the whole year round. Many people who use these matches doubtless have wondered how so great a number can be given for so small a sum; but when the process of their manufacture comes to be briefly explained, the reason will probably be understood. The business is conducted in two buildings. In one department of the factory proper is a bench containing a series of saws, the work of which is to cut to a proper length and groove the boards intended for the boxes, that hold each a quarter of a gross of matches. These boards are cut and grooved with astonishing rapidity, and are fitted in their places with equal speed; so that no fewer than fifteen hundred boxes can be turned out in the course of a day. In one part of the factory is a powerful machine for preparing wood to be formed into matches. A log is cut up by a circular saw; the boards are then pushed under a planing machine, where they are planed to the proper thickness. Another sett of saws are next brought into requisition, which cut the boards into blocks of the required length. The breadth of these blocks does not require to be uniform so long as they are all mated, as each pair of blocks as they are placed in the machine together, must be precisely of a size. These blocks are now carried into a room in which are three telegraph match Machines. They split the blocks into the size of the match in the following manner; a mould of steel is fitted into the back of an iron bed, so that it projects slightly, but corresponds to the depth of the block of wood. This mould has

running lengthwise through it a series of holes, the size of the match in thickness; each hole alternates with a very small chisel. The wood is placed within a holder leading across to the mould. The machine is then started; the wood lying upon its flat side is forced against the mould endwise, and the matches are forced through horizontal grooves in the iron, the one propelling the other into a rack placed in its proper position by a boy who takes it when full, and presses down the rack by a machine until the matches are all firmly held within it. These racks are placed in boxes and carried across the street to a building where they are dipped in a vessel of boiling sulphur, and afterwards into a preparation of phosphorous. When dried they are shaken upon a bench; a little girl takes them by the handful, and packs them into boxes. There are engaged in boxing the matches about twenty-five girls, who earn at it very respectable wages. The rapidity with which the process is performed is wonderful, for as many as thirteen of these boxes can be closely filled and covered by one person in a minute. The establishment employs a number of men, and a great many boys and girls, and can turn out about 500 gross per day, that is to say 2000 boxes. The factory, by the employment it affords, is of much benefit to the city. Mr. Eddy manufactures also Pails, Tubs and Washboards. The number of these articles turned out is enormous, which are, like the matches, of provincial reputation. A number of men and boys are also employed in this business.

MESSRS GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO.

The following notice was contained in the *Citizen* of May 27th, 1865:—

"Yesterday, we took a tour through this really magnificent store. It is truthfully said to be one of the finest dry goods establishments in Canada. From the basement to the third flat the arrangements are thorough and complete. The Show Rooms are spacious and airy, and are fitted up in European style. On the third flat is arranged a large water cistern, to which is attached from the cellar a patent force pump. This cistern will be kept constantly filled with water, and in case of the premises taking fire, the whole building can be deluged in five minutes. This is a most necessary precaution, and one which, if generally adopted, would lessen very materially the number of conflagrations which have of late years been fearfully on the increase in this country. The internal appearance of the store is in perfect keeping with the extensive business done by this firm; and the variety and display of goods of all kinds which are now arriving and opening out are such as to lead us to the conclusion that their enterprize is being rewarded."

MESSRS. JAMES BROUGH & CO.

This firm has been so long and favorably known to the people of Ottawa and the surrounding country, that praise from us would be superfluous. The establishment, situated on Sussex Street, is commodious and well arranged. The number of salesmen and clerks employed is very large, and neatness and order obtains throughout the establishment. Messrs. Brough & Co. are extensive importers, and being thorough business men select their goods with that regard to the tastes and wants of their customers, which has always and alone been found by merchants to work advantageously. They always make it a point to secure the latest introduced article to our markets, and have in this way aided, with the others, to effect a revolution in the Dry Goods trade within the past few years in Ottawa. The Show and Millinery Rooms of the establishment are on the second flat, which to see would well repay a visit.

MESSRS. CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY.

The firm of Messrs. Cunningham & Lindsay is well known in the Ottawa country. The house has been long established and has kept pace with the city's progress and prosperity. The store, an an exceedingly handsome three story stone building, is situated on the north side of Rideau St, and is always filled with a most extensive stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Carpetings, Millinery Goods, &c. The premises are well lighted and admirably arranged. If variety of goods, neatness order and handsome appearance count for any thing, then the establishment of Messrs. Cunningham & Lindsay has few superiors.

STATIONERY.

Mr. James Hope (successor to Messrs. Horne & Hope,) Stationer, corner of Elgin and Sparks streets, carries on this business, established some years ago. Mr. Hope imports stationery, which he disposes of by wholesale and retail. Every article required in the business of an office is to be obtained at the store of Mr. Hope—in fact, the establishment contains all that can be comprised in the word stationery. The walls of the shop are decorated always with Cromo-lithographs of the finest execution, and representing the fairest subjects that can be transferred to paper. The store contains an assorted stock of Commercial Stationery equal to any in the Province. Competent judges have given it as their opinion that for neatness, attractiveness and variety, this store will compare favourably with any in Canada. It only remains to say in conclusion that Mr. Hope's taste and enterprise are deserving of public support.

MR. G. H. PRESTON.

Persons who become sick or afflicted generally resort to some remedy calculated to restore health, when by care and attention in all probability relief will be had. The old maxim should never be forgotten that "prevention is better than cure," yet how few consider the fact that unless their feet are kept warm, dry and unexposed to the sudden changes in the weather, it is impossible to have good health. Many persons consider the cost of boots and shoes for their family as amounting to a large sum per annum, yet should the services of a physician be required, how soon a much greater sum of money will be lost! Whereas by having good boots and shoes on each member of the family, the services of that gentleman could have been dispensed with. Mr. G. H. Preston, as will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere, has clearly laid down his style of business to which we respectfully direct attention. "Light profits and Quick returns" is a system sure to succeed, and as his stock is large, well-selected, and having been purchased before the rise in the leather market, there can be no doubt but the bargains to be had from him are such as will give entire satisfaction. There

is also a pleasure in trading where *only one price* is a standard rule. The close purchaser, the inexperienced in business habits or the child, all have equal bargains by dealing at No. 12 Rideau Street. We would most cheerfully recommend our patrons who have not given Mr. Preston's store a trial, not to miss the opportunity of investing their cash with him, bearing in mind that "money saved is money earned."

SPENCER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT.

Spencer's Photographic Rooms are situated on Sparks Street, and are well arranged and adapted to the requirements of the art. There is no lack of apparatus in this establishment. One room contains many thousands of negatives, systematically arranged and preserved, so that any number of prints can be taken from them in future. There is a peculiar qualification necessary to master and appropriate the higher developments of photographic art. The process which bears the name of Daguerre, and which is now obsolete, required careful manipulation and a certain degree of taste; but it was comparatively simple. The ambrotype process, or glass positives, which came next in order, afforded still easier facilities for adventurous knights of the camera; and hence the photographic dominion soon became thickly populated with an inferior class of operators. Rapidly, and unexpectedly to many, the paper process came to light, and claimed precedence over all others. This process is altogether more complicated than either of the former; it is delicate and subtle in its details—more expansive—ensuring the attainment of large images to perfection. For these reasons a limited number only of those initiated by the previous modes have proved capable of attaining to excellence in this last and highest development. Mr. Spencer, however, has earned for himself a reputation in Ottawa for taking pictures "life-like and true;" and to those who wish to "secure the shadow ere the substance fades" we would just say call at Spencer's. If the encouragement of the fine arts is any indication, as it truly ought to be, of the prosperity and advancement in civilization of a country or city, Ottawa has done much within the last few years to denote that her people are alive to the refining influences of art, and her prosperity has freely fostered its progress amongst them. Mr. Spencer has sent photographs to the various exhibitions in this vicinity, and has always obtained the first prize.

MR. J. MORTIMER'S DRUG STORE.

We have much pleasure in referring to the advertisement of Mr. J. Mortimer, Chemist and Apothecary, 43 Sussex street. Mr. Mortimer has had large experience in some of the first establishments in Scotland and Ireland, and can therefore be dealt with satisfactorily. He keeps on hand a large and well assorted stock of drugs, perfumery, &c., &c.

THE OTTAWA CABINET WAREHOUSE.

This establishment is situated on Rideau street, immediately adjoining the Sapper's Bridge, and is a place where anything in the Furniture line can be procured at reasonable rates. The business is managed by Mr. George Seale, an attentive and obliging gentleman.

DR. GARVEY'S ESTABLISHMENT.

We have much pleasure in directing the attention of readers and the public generally to Dr. Joseph Garvey's card. He is proprietor and manager of the Ottawa Drug Warehouse. That establishment is one of the finest of the kind in this city, and reflects great credit upon the Doctor for the tasty manner which it is got up and the precise and correct way in which it is conducted. It is kept in the most perfect order, and displays great business tact and good taste on the part of the proprietor to please and give satisfaction to the public. A complete assortment of pure medicines, perfumes, brushes, combs and patent medicines will always be found there. The doctor gives professional advice to the poor free of charge, and he superintends the making up and dispensing of all medicines in person, consequently preventing any chance of error in this department. The doctor continues to practice his profession in all its branches, and from his reputation as a practitioner, which is so well known, it leaves us nothing to say upon this point.

GROCERIES.

A few days ago we had the pleasure of visiting the store of Mr. James Buchanan, on Sussex street, and it is not too much to say that we found it in every respect equal to the very best establishments of the kind which exist in older and more largely populated cities. There is nothing in the business which Mr. Buchanan does not supply. Everything is of first class quality—groceries, provisions, wines, liquors, all alike; and the whole are arranged on the premises—which, by the way, are very extensive—in the most tasteful manner. Indeed a neatness and order obtains throughout the establishment which is truly pleasing. Mr. Buchanan is the agent for the celebrated ales of Mr. Dow, of Montreal, which can always be had from him in excellent condition, either in wood or bottles. The correspondent of a Quebec paper recently described Mr. Buchanan's store as complete as that of Mr. Waters of that city. There is no doubt whatever of the fact, as any of our Quebec friends can satisfy themselves by giving Mr. Buchanan a call.

MR. T. PATTERSON'S GROCERY.

The reputation of this establishment is that of a first class Grocery. The interior of the store is very attractive from the excellent and artistic arrangement of the articles therein displayed—a better furnished or more neatly fitted up establishment of the kind, it would be difficult to find. It only remains to say that as far as the best of every thing is concerned, Mr. Patterson always has on hand every requisite that goes to make up the reputation of a first class grocery, as well as a variety of delicacies which makes his store in every respect the most complete.

STOVES &c.

Messrs. Esmonde Bros., whose card will be found elsewhere, have always a well filled establishment, and do business on an extensive scale. They are gentlemen in whom the public may place confidence. All orders entrusted to them will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to. Their place of business is on Sparks street.

ALE AND PORTER.

Messrs. Dowsley & Co., agents for Labatt's Malt Liquors, whose place of business is in the Post Office Building, have just completed their preparations for doing a large business. Their Cellars are fitted up in good style, with every convenience for preserving their liquors in good condition, and for bottling with expedition. These gentlemen have great business tact—have the disposition to please and accommodate their already numerous customers—and are agents for a Brewer whose liquors stand high in reputation and Provincial favor. They are worthy of general patronage.

ALE VAULTS.

Mr. S. Christie, who is sole agent in Ottawa for Dawes' celebrated Lachine Ales and Porter, has fitted up the cellar beneath the Ottawa Grammar School, in rear of the Russell House, for ale vaults. The apartment is very spacious and arranged to the requirements of the business. Mr. Christie has stocked the cellar very largely with the beverage, and will doubtless drive a flourishing trade. He is also a general commission agent, and keeps constantly on hand and for sale pork, flour, &c. His office is No. 5, Sparks street, being a portion of the premises attached to the Russell House.

THE RUSSELL HOUSE.

The merits of this favorite establishment are so widely and deservedly appreciated by the travelling community of Canada that commendation here may be considered superfluous. The Russell House, situated on Sparks street, in the immediate neighborhood of the Parliament Buildings, Post Office, City Hall, the Theatre, and many of the leading Banking institutions, has for a length of time enjoyed a reputation for everything that goes to make up a first class hotel. It owes its present position to Mr. James A Gouin, who has been the proprietor for some three years, and whose urbanity and gentlemanly deportment have won for him and his establishment golden opinions from all who have been guests at the house. The attendance at the Russell is all that can possibly be desired. The guests on their arrival place their names in the register and receive the immediate attendance of the porters, who convey their luggage, &c., to the rooms selected. Each suite of rooms is in charge of a competent house maid, so that nothing is wanting that could contribute to the comfort and convenience of the guests.

THE ALBION HOTEL.

In this age of travel the hotel has become an institution everywhere; some are first class, others middling, and some inferior to a country hostelry of half a century ago. The Albion Hotel, Court-House avenue—Mr. John Graham, proprietor—is a first class establishment, and the traveller will find in it, for the time being, all the comforts and attentions of a home. The hotel is well and favorably known to the travelling portion of the community, and is largely patronized by parties from the neighboring towns and villages, as well as from all parts of the province. The attendance at the Albion is first rate; the board excellent, and the charges only $1.50 per day. In a word, the house is one where the guest can take up his quarters with the full assurance that he will find everything to suit his taste, and receive the best of treatment.

GOODE'S HOTEL.

Goode's Hotel, corner of Rideau street and Court House Avenue, is widely known. The proprietor, Mr. Daniel Goode, is a truly good fellow, a prince of Irishmen, and conducts his house in the proper style.

MR. GEORGE COCKER.

The Dry Goods establishment of this gentleman is situated on Sparks street, and is well patronised by the public, a fact which speaks more clearly in his favor than aught else. Mr. Cocker imports his goods direct from the European markets and is enabled to sell on as advantageous terms as any in the business. His store is well arranged, and customers are always treated with the utmost courtesy and urbanity.

MESSRS. T. & W. HUNTON.

One of the oldest and most extensive Dry Goods establishment in Ottawa is that of Messrs. T. & W. Hunton, Sparks street, Central Town. For a period of twenty-eight years the name of this firm has been before the public, whose liberal patronage is the best possible testimony to the favor in which the firm is held by the public. They have recently taken down the partition between their own store and that formerly used as a grocery by Mr. J. T. Lamb, and now occupy both with an extensive stock of Dry Goods, Carpeting, Millinery, Gentlemen's Goods &c.

MR. M. E. CHAMBERS, AUCTIONEER.

The card of this gentleman will be found elsewhere. Parties doing business with him will be satisfied of his energy and abilities as an Auctioneer. He has Auction Rooms on Rideau and York streets, and has them always well filled with goods of all kinds.

MESSRS. HEUBACH & COWARD.

It is scarcely necessary more than to barely call attention to the card of Messrs. Heubach & Coward, Commission, Insurance and General Agents and Brokers, Rideau street. These gentlemen are doing a large business, and they deserve to do so.

MESSRS. R. & A. ANGUS.

The Furniture rooms of Messrs. R. & A. Angus, Rideau street, are always stocked with the articles they advertise. These gentlemen have been some time established in Ottawa, and do a flourishing business. We have much pleasure in calling attention to their card.

MR. DURIE AND SON, STATIONERS.

It is not too much to say that among the Booksellers and Stationers of Ottawa, none occupies a more prominent place than Messrs. Durie & Son's. The Store is on Sparks Street, directly opposite the Russell House; and within, the attractive counters and show-boards are covered with Books and Choice Literary Publications, to which may be added the other novelties and requisites of the trade. Messrs. Durie, besides keeping on hand a good stock of Standard Text Books, Works on Science and every subject, obtain all new publications of merit as soon as issued from the English, American and French presses. They also supplies all the Literary and Scientific Reviews published on this or the European Continent.

MESSRS. J. T. & W. PENNOCK.

Messrs. J. T. & W. Pennock, whose advertisement appears in another place, have acted as Fire and Life Insurance Agents at Ottawa for a number of years past. Representing first class Companies, promptness and liberality in the settlement of all claims for loss have, along with their well established personal character, insured to them a very liberal patronage. We are pleased at observing the rapidly extending business transacted by them. They also do a considerable business as Exchange Brokers, buying and selling Gold, Silver, and American Currency, at a very narrow margin. They keep themselves well posted as to any changes taking place in the Gold Market, having arrangements by which they receive private telegrams daily. They have established, in connection with their other business, a Parliamentary and Departmental Agency in Ottawa. As persevering industry in any calling rarely ever fails to be rewarded in due season with signal success, the Messrs. Pennock certainly will succeed. Their business transactions are extensive, and are always characterised with honor and tact. We have much pleasure in recommending parties desiring to procure Patents for Lands or Inventions, or those having claims for adjustment against the Government, or those having business of any kind to transact with the Departments, to apply to the Messrs. Pennock, and they will be treated with punctually and satisfactorily.

THE "CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT, 85 SUSSEX STREET, H. MEADOWS, PROPRIETOR.

This establishment has fairly earned the great reputation it has for being a first class place of business. In it parties can have a choice selection of the best and most reliable Cooking, Parlor, Box and Hall Stoves, for either wood or coal; also, every description of House Furnishing Goods. House-keepers delight in visiting this fine Establishment, and admiring the numerous articles on exhibition, there being everything necessary for a well appointed Kitchen and Dining Room. The whole business is under the special management of Mr. H. Meadows, who is a practical mechanic, and fully understands every requirement of the business. This firm is justly celebrated for the many improvements they are constantly making in Baths, Water Coolers, Eave Troughs, Hot-Air Furnaces, and every description of Plain, Polished, and Japanned Tinware, in the manufacture of which numerous workmen are constantly employed. A visit to this Establishment will amply repay any Housekeeper, for no one can witness this display without learning something in the matter of comfort and household economy that cannot easily be obtained in any other way.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

The advertisement of Messrs. Robertson & Rowsell appears in another column. They have now on hand and are constantly receiving goods of the newest styles and patterns, and are making them up to order in the most fashionable manner. Intending purchasers cannot *suit* themselves better than at Messrs. Robertson & Rowsell's.

PARLIAMENT HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

It is sufficient for us to call the attention of the public to the card of Mr. E. Miles, proprietor of the Parliament Hair Dressing Saloon. This place is fitted up in the most superb style, and contains one of Camp's Patent Rotary Hair Brushing Apparatus, the only one in use in America. Mr. Miles intends fitting up in a short time Bath Rooms, introducing all the modern improvements.

MR. A. CAMPBELL, GROCER.

The Grocery of Mr. Andrew Campbell, Sussex Street, is well known. The proprietor is a most worthy gentleman, and enjoys a fair share of the public patronage. His stock is large and select, and his business is conducted on principles of honor and trustworthiness. We beg to refer our readers to his card.

MR. C. SPARROW, JR.

Mr. C. Sparrow, Jr., Grocer, Sussex street, has always on hand a most extensive stock of wines, liquors, and family groceries of all kinds. His cellars are amongst the best filled in the city, and his brands unapproachable. He has also on the premises a steam engine for driving mills. All the coffee, spices, &c., are ground in the store, and are as a consequence guaranteed by the purchaser fresh and unadulterated. Mr. Sparrow is an enterprising business man and deserves the accorded confidence of our citizens.

MR. WATERS' GROCERY.

The citizens of Ottawa are blessed in the possession of another gentleman in the grocery business. Mr. D Waters, of Montreal, has recently established himself in Prodrick's new building, Sussex street. He is a gentleman in every way entitled to a share of business, and he certainly will receive it.

MR. JOHN McGILLIVRAY.

Mr. McGillivray's store at the Chaudiere is well known and extensively patronized by the residents of that vicinity. We have much pleasure in directing attention to his advertisement, which will be found elsewhere.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

Mr. James Tracy, Rideau street, has always on hand a large and attractive stock of Watches, Clocks, Silver plated ware, Jewelry, &c. In his establishment the intending purchaser cannot fail to have his wants supplied, as his stock is the most varied and extensive in the city. All repairs are executed in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner, none but first class workmen being employed. It is the oldest established business house in the city, and enjoys a reputation for punctuality and fair dealing.

MUSIC STORE.

The music store of Messrs. Thornton & Co., Sussex street, established a short time ago, is a very desirable acquisition to the city. They have on hand a large number of pianos from the best makers, and are constantly receiving the latest publications in music.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

THE QUEEN.

VICTORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; only daughter of His late Royal Highness Edward Duke of Kent, and Victoria late Duchess of Kent, daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe-Cobourg; born the 24th May, 1819; succeeded to the Throne on the decease of Her Uncle, William IV., June 20th, 1837; proclaimed June 21st, 1837; Crowned June 28th, 1838; Married February 10th, 1840, to Field Marshal His Royal Highness Prince Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel, Prince of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha, Knight of the M st Noble Order of the Garter, &c., &c., &c.; born the 26th August, 1819; and died at Windsor Castle, December, 14th, 1861.

ISSUE.

Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa (Princess Royal), born November 21st, 1840; married January 25th, 1858, H.R.H. Frederick William, Prince of Prussia; Albert Edward (Prince of Wales), born Novel..ber 9th, 1841; Married Princess Alexandra of Denmark, 10th March, 1863; Alice Maud Mary, born April 25th, 1843; married July 1st, 1862, H.R.H. Prince Louis of Hesse; Alfred Ernest Albert, born August 6th, 1844; Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25th, 1846; Louise Caroline Alberta, born March 18th, 1848; Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1st, 1850; Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7th, 1853; Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14th, 1857.

THE QUEEN'S COUSINS:—George V., King of Hanover, born May 27th, 1819; George, Duke of Cambridge, born March 26th, 1819; Princess Augusta (Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz), born July 19th, 1822; Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth, born November 27th, 1833.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The Right Honorable Charles Stanley Viscount Monck, Baron Monck of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

Aides-de-Camp—Denis Godley, Governor's Secretary; Lieut. Col. the Hon. Richard Monck, Coldstream Guards, A.D.C., Military Secretary and Principal Aide-de-Camp. Capt. Pemberton, 60th Rifles, Aide-de-Camp. Col. Irvine, Provincial Aide-de-Camp. Lt. Col. Duchesnay, Lt. Col. Bernard, Lt. Col. Cumberland, extra Provincial Aides-de-Camp.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Receiver-Gen. & Premier	Hon. Sir N. F. Belleau.	Com. of Public Works	Hon. J. C. Chapais.
Attorney-Gen. West	Hon. J. A. Macdonald.	President of the Council	Hon. George Brown.
Attorney-Gen. East	Hon. G. E. Cartier.	Postmaster General	Hon. W. P. Howland.
Minister of Finance	Hon. A. T. Galt.	Provincial Secretary	Hon. Wm. McDougall.
Com. of Crown Lands	Hon. A. Campbell.	Solicitor-Gen. West	Hon. Jas. Cockburn
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee.	Solicitor-Gen. East	Hon. H. L. Langevin.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF CANADA.

The Hon. ULRIC JOSEPH TESSIER, Speaker, Quebec.

LIFE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS.

NAMES AND P. O. ADDRESS.	NAMES AND P. O. ADDRESS.	NAMES AND P. O. ADDRESS.
Hon. John Hamilton, *Kingston.*	Hon. George S. Boulton, *Cobourg.*	Hon. Sir Narcisse Belleau, *Quebec.*
" Philip H. Moore, *Moore's St'n.*	" James Leslie, *Montreal.*	" Charles Wilson, *Montreal.*
" George J. Goodhue, *London*	" Frederick A. Quesnel, *Montreal.*	" Benjamin Seymour, *Port Hope.*
" James Morris, *Brockville.*	" John Ross, *Toronto.*	" David M. Armstrong, *Sorel.*
" James Ferrier, *Montreal.*	" Samuel Mills, *Hamilton.*	" Ebenezer Perry, *Cobourg.*
" Roderick Matheson, *Perth.*	" Louis Panet, *Quebec.*	" Walter H. Dickson, *Niagara.*

ELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS, C. W.

DIVISIONS.		NAMES.	P. O. ADDRESS.	DIVISIONS		NAMES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Bathurst	Hon.	James Shaw	Smith's Falls.	*Niagara*	Hon.	James G. Currie	St. Catharines
Brock	"	A. J. F. Blair	Guelph.	*Queen's*	"	John Simpson	Bowmanville.
Burlington	"	H. B. Bull	Hamilton.	*Quinte*	"	Robert Read	Belleville.
Cataraqui	"	Alex. Campbell	Kingston	*Rideau*	"	James Skead	Ottawa.
Eastern	"	Thos. Bennett	Athol.	*Saugeen*	"	D. L. McPherson	Toronto.
Erie	"	David Christie	Paris, C. W.	*St. Clair*	"	Alex. Vidal	Sarnia.
Gore	"	George Alexander	Woodstock.	*St. Lawrence*	"	George Crawford	Brockville.
Home	"	James C. Aikins	Richview.	*Tecumseth*	"	Donald McDonald	Toronto.
King	"	David Reesor	Markham.	*Thames*	"	Oliver Blake	Waterford.
Malahide	"	E. Leonard	London.	*Trent*	"	Billa Flint	Belleville.
Midland	"	William McMaster	Toronto.	*Western*	"		Chatham.
Newcastle	"	Asa A. Burnham	Cobourg.	*York*	"	George W. Allan	Toronto.

ELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS, C. E.

DIVISIONS.	NAMES	P. O. ADDRESS.
Alma	Hon. Jos. F. Armand	Riv.-des-Prairies
Bedford	" A. B. Foster	Waterloo, C. E.
De la Durantay	" Jos. Noel Bosse	Quebec.
De la Valliere	" J.-B. G. Proulx	Nicolet.
De Lanaudiere	" L. A. Olivier	Berthier.
De Lorimiers	" J O Bureau	St. Remi.
De Salaberry	" Louis Renaud	Montreal.
Grandville	" Luc Li de St Just	Riviere Ouelle.
Gulf	" Ulric J. Tessier	Quebec.
Inkerman	" John Hamilton	Hawkesbury.
Kennebec	" Chas. Cormier	Plessisville, Somer
La Salle	" A. J. Duchesnay	St. Catharines, Fos
Laurentides	Hon. David E. Price	Chicoutimi
Lauson	" E H J Duchesnay	S. Marie N Beauce
Mille Isle	" L. Dumouchel	S Therese de Blain
Montarville	" Louis Lacoste	Boucherville
Repentigny	" P U Archambault	L'Assomption
Rigaud	" E. Prudhomme jr.	Tannery West
Rougemont	" W. H. Chaffers	Montreal
Saurel	" J. B. Guevremont	Sorel
Shawenegan	" Charles Malhiot	Pointe-du-Lac
Stadacona	" J. E. Gingras	Quebec
Victoria	" Thomas Ryan	Montreal
Wellington	" John S. Sanborn	Sherbrooke

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF CANADA.

HON. LEWIS WALLBRIDGE, Speaker.

CONSTITUENCIES.	NAMES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Argenteuil	Hon. J. J. C. Abbott	Montreal
Bagot	Hon. M. Laframboise	St Hyacinthe
Beauce	Henri E. Taschereau	Quebec
Beauharnois	Paul Denis	Montreal
Bellechasse	Ed. Remillard	Quebec
Berthier	Anselme H. Paquet	St Cuthbert
Bonaventure	Theodore Robitaille	New Carlisle
Brant, E. R.	John Young Bown	Brantford
Brant, W. R.	Edmund B. Wood	Brantford
Brockville, Town	F. H. Chambers	Brockville
Brome	Christopher Dunkin	Knowlton
Carleton	Wm. F. Powell	Ottawa
Chambly	C. B. deBoucherville	Boucherville
Champlain	John Jones Ross	S A de laPerad
Charlevoix	Adolphe Gagnon	Baie St Paul
Chateauguay	Hon. L. H. Holton	Montreal
Chicout & Saguen.	Pierre A. Tremblay	Chicoutimi
Compton	John Henry Pope	Cookshire, E.T
Cornwall, Town	Hon. J. S. Macdonald	Cornwall
Dorchester	Hon. H. L. Langevin	Quebec
Drum'd&Arthab.	J. B. E. Dorion	L'Avenir
Dundas	John Sylvester Ross	Iroquois
Durham, E. R.	John Shuter Smith	Port Hope
Durham, W. R.	Henry Munro	Newcastle
Elgin, E. R.	Leonidas Burwell	Port Burwell
Elgin, W. R.	John Scoble	St Thomas
Essex	Arthur Rankin	Windsor
Frontenac	Wm. Ferguson	Kingston
Gaspe	John LeBoutillier	Gaspe Basin
Glengary	Donald A. Macdonald	Alexandria
Grenville, S. R.	Walter Shanly	Montreal
Grey	George Jackson	Bentinck]
Haldimand	David Thompson	Indiana
Halton	John White	Milton
Hamilton City	Charles McGill	Hamilton
Hastings, N. R.	Thos. C. Walbridge,	Belleville
Hastings, S. R.	Hon. L. Walbridge	Belleville
Hochelaga	Hon. A. A. Dorion	Montreal
Huntingdon	Robt B. Sommerville	Huntingdon
Huron & Bruce	James Dickson	Egmondville
Iberville	Alex. Dufresne	Iberville
Jacques Cartier	G. Gaucher	St Laurent
Joliette	H. Cornellier	St Elizabeth
Kamouraska	Hon. John C. Chapais	StDenis(en bas
Kent	Archibald McKellar	Chatham
Kingston City	Hon. J A Macdonald	Kingston
Lambton	Alex. Mackenzie	Lambton
Lanark N. R.	Hon. Wm. MacDougall	Ottawa
Lanark, S. R.	Alex. Morris	Montreal
Laprairie	Alfred Pinsonault	Montreal
L'Assomption	Louis Archambault	L'Assomption
Laval	Joseph H. Bellerose	StVinc dePaul
Leeds&Gren. N.R.	Francis Jones	Kemptville
Leeds, S. R.	David F. Jones	Gananoque
Lennox & Addi'n	Richard J. Cartwright	Kingston
Levis	Joseph G. Blanchet	Levis
Lincoln	Wm. McGiverin	St Catherines
L'Islet	Louis B. Caron	Quebec
London, City	Hon. John Carling	London
Lotbiniere	Henri G. Joly	Quebec
Maskinonge	Moise Houde	Riv du L (en h
Megantic	George Irvine	Quebec
Middlesex, E. R.	Crowell Wilson	Arva
Middlesex, W. R.	Thos Scatcherd	London
Missisquoi	James O'Halloran	Cowansville
Montcalm	Joseph Dufresne	St Alexis
Montmagny	Joseph O. Beaubien	Montmagny
Montmorency	Hon Joseph Cauchon	Quebec
Montreal East	Hon. G. E. Cartier	Montreal
Montreal Centre	Hon. J. Rose	Montreal
Montreal West	Hon. Thos. D McGee	Montreal
Napierville	Sixte Coupal	Lacolle
Niagara, Town	Angus Morrison	Toronto
Nicolet	Joseph Gaudet	Gentilly
Norfolk	Aquila Walsh	Simcoe
Northumb'd.E.R.	J. L. Biggar	Murray
Northumb'd W.R	James Cockburn	Cobourg
Ontario, N. R.	M. C. Cameron	Toronto
Ontario, S. R.	T. N. Gibbs	Whitby
Ottawa City	Joseph M. Currier	Ottawa
Ottawa County	Alonzo Wright	Hull
Oxford, N. R.	Hope F. McKenzie	Sarnia
Oxford, S. R.	Hon. George Brown	Toronto
Peel	Hon J H Cameron	Toronto
Perth	Robert Macfarlane	Stratford
Peterborough	F. Wm Haultain	Peterborough
Pontiac	John Poupore	Chicester
Portneuf	Jean T Brousseau	Quebec
Prescott	Thomas Higginson	Hawkesbury
Prince Edward	Walter Ross	Picton
Quebec East	Pierre G Huot	Quebec
Quebec Centre	Hon I Thibaudeau	Quebec
Quebec West	Hon Charles Alleyn	Quebec
Quebec County	Hon F Evanturel	Quebec
Renfrew	Robert McIntyre	Renfrew
Richmond& Wolfe	Wm H Webb	Melbourne
Richelieu	Joseph F Perrault	Montreal
Rimouski	George Sylvain	Rimouski
Rouville	Joseph F Poulin	Marieville
Russell	Robert Bell	Ottawa
Saint Hyacinthe	Rene Raymond	St Hyacinthe
Saint John's	Francois Bourassa	Montreal
Saint Maurice	Charles Lajoie	Yamachiche
Shefford	Hon L S Huntingdon	Shefford
Sherbrooke Town	Hon Alex T Galt	Sherbrooke
Simcoe, N. R.	Thos D McConkey	Barrie
Simcoe, S. R.	Thomas R Ferguson	Cookstown
Soulanges	Wm Duckett	Coteau Land'g
Stanstead	Albert Night	Stanstead
Stormont	Samuel Ault	Aultsville
Temiscouta	John Bte Pouliot	Riv du L (en b)
Terrebonne	L Labreche-Viger	Montreal
Three Rivers, City	Chas B. DeNiverville	Three Rivers
Toronto, East	John Macdonald	Toronto
Toronto, West	Alex M Smith	Toronto
Two Mountains	Jean B Daoust	St Eusta che
Vaudreuil	A C de L Harwood	Vaudreuil
Vercheres	Felix Geoffrion	Vercheres
Victoria	James W Dunsford	Lindsay
Waterloo N. R.	J E Bowman	StJac'b's, Wat.
Waterloo, S. R.	James Cowan	Galt
Welland	Thomas C Street	Chippawa
Wellington, N. R	Thomas S Parker	Guelph
Wellington, S. R	David Stirton	Guelph
Wentworth, N. R	James McMonies	Waterdown
Wentworth, S. R	Joseph Rymal	Barton
Yamaska	Moise Fortier	St David, C E
York, N. R.	James P Wells	King
York, E. R.	Amos Wright	Richm'nd Hill
York, W. R.	Hon W P Howland	Toronto

PERMANENT OFFICERS, LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

John F Taylor, Clerk of the House, and master in Chancery; Robert LeMoine, Deputy and assistant Clerk, master in chancery, and French Translator; Fennings Taylor, Deputy and assistant Clerk, master in Chancery, and acting Chief Office Clerk; Joseph E Doucet, additional assistant Clerk, additional French Translator, and Clerk of Private Bills; W A Maingy, additional assistant and second office Clerk; James Adamson, Clerk of the English Journals; R G Belleau, Clerk of the French Journals; A A Boucher, additional French Translator, and Clerk of Committees; A Garneau, assistant French Translator; C W Taylor, assistant Accountant; Neil McLean, English Clerk, and assistant Clerk of Committees; John Walsh, English Clerk; Rev W A Adamson, D C L, Chaplain and Librarian; E L Montizambert, Law Clerk and English Translator; Rene Kimber, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod; Octave Cyrille Fortier, Sergeant-at-Arms; J B Myrand, Postmaster; E Botterell, Doorkeeper; Michael Keating, Chief Messenger; Samuel Skinner, Messenger and Housekeeper; Peter Dunn, Permanent Messenger and Ass't Housek'r; J Cassault, P Batte, Antoine Lachance, Frederick Gilbert, N Boulat Permanent Messengers; J Doherty, R Greer, L Fraser, Z Mondor, A Miller and James Wingfield, Sessional Messengers; A Douaire and C Young, Pages.

PERMANENT OFFICERS, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

William Burns Lindsay, Clerk of the House; G M Muir, Assistant Clerk; Alfred Patrick, Clerk Assistant and chief Clerk of Committees; H Poetter, Clerk of Votes; G W Wicksteed, Law Clerk; F Badgley, Assistant Law Clerk, and chief English Translator; E P Dorion, Assistant Law Clerk, and chief French Translator; Thomas Vaux, Accountant; Joshua Stansfield, Assistant Accountant, and Bookkeeper; William Spink, Clerk of Routine and Records; F McGillivray, Assistant Clerk of Routine and Records; H Hartney, Chief Office Clerk and Clerk of Printing Committee; H B Stuart, English Writing Clerk; Ed C Denechaud, French Writing Clerk; A G D Taylor, Junior Clerk; T M Blais, do; H R Smith, do; O C de la Chevrotiere, do; Henry Lindsay, do; J S Sloane, do; P E Smith, do; John Notman, do; F N Belcourt, do; C Panet, do; J P Leprohone, First Assistant Clerk of Committees; F X Blanchet, Second do; Alfred Todd, Chief Clerk of Private Bills; T Patrick Second do, and Clerk of Railway Committee; W Fanning, Translator of Votes and Proceedings; J G Coursolles, Assistant French Translator; Joseph Royal, do; J F Gingras, do; E Blain, do; C A Gagnon, General Assistant and Proof Corrects; William Wilson jr, do; G A Macaulay, do; W B Ross, English Journal Clerk; W H Lemoine, French do; P Rivet, Assistant French do; H J McCarthy, Assistant English do; Alphens Todd, Librarian; A G Lajoie, Assistant do; A Laperriere, Library Clerk; R Defries, Postmaster; Joseph Blais, Assistant do; D W Macdonell, Sergeant-at-Arms; A L Cardinal, Chief Messenger; M McCarthy, Assistant do; O Vincent, Library Messenger; J O,Connor, Doorkeeper; Jos Lemonde Speaker's Messenger; Edouard Pelletier, Messenger; Wm Graham, do; James Roy, Library Messenger; Edward Stacey, Messenger; Joseph Asselin, do; R Baille, Assistant Doorkeeper; Ed Storr, do; Etienne Roy, Messenger; P Buckley, do; Joseph Turgeon, do; Joseph Brown, do; O Roberge, do.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICIALS.

CIVIL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Denis Godley, Secretary; H Cotton, first Clerk; J Kidd, second do; F D Burrows, third do; P St Hill, Office keeper; G Boxall, Messenger; G Smith, extra do. Office—Eastern Block.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Hon W McDougall, Provincial Secretary; E Parent, Assistant do, Lower Canada; E A Meredith, do, Upper Canada; Thos Ross, Accountant of Contingencies; S Tetu, first class Clerk; W H Jones, do; J M Tetu, do; G Powell, do; H E Steele, do; C J Birch, do; J Gow, Office keeper; J Dow, Messenger, J A Fradet, do. Office—Eastern Block.

PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.

Provincial Registrar, the Honorable William McDougall; Deputy Provincial Registrar, Geo H Lane; Chief Clerk, Amable Belanger; 2nd Clerk, John A Belanger; 3rd Clerk, William J Goodeve; 4th Clerk, Ludger A Catellier; 5th Clerk, Alexander Begg, 6th Clerk, Jovite Vercheres De Boucherville; Chief Messenger, Maxime Valiquette; Asst Messenger, Francois Xr Valiquette. Office—Eastern Block.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.

Hon G Brown, President Executive Council; W H Lee, Clerk do; H A Himsworth, Assistant and Confidential Clerk; M A Higgins, Warrant Clerk; F Vallerand, do; Olivier Cote, do; F H Himsworth, do; H Alexander, do; W Horace Lee, do; M Naughton, Doorkeeper; Jas Ryan, Messenger, W E Morgan, do. Office—Eastern Block.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Sir N F Belleau, Receiver General; T D Harrington, Deputy do; Geo C Rouffenstin, Confidential Clerk; T C Brambley, Book-keeper; J B Stanton, Warrent Clerk; W Hedge, Bank Account Clerk; J T Pellant, General do; L F Dufresne, Municipal Loan; C W Shay, Assistant Book-keeper; F Lewis, Accountant; F Hunter, do; J B H Neeve, Stamp Accountant Clerk; F Casault; Office keeper; F McCaffery, Messenger. Office, Eastern Block.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE, EMIGRATION AND STATISTICS.

The Hon T D McGee, Minister of Agriculture; J C Tache, Deputy do; E Campbell, Assistant Secretary; A J Cambie, Departmental Clerk and Cashier; L Dufrean, Clerk; W H Johnson, do; B De la Brune, Inspector of Agencies; S S Findrin, Clerk; C C Nevill, do; H Casgrain, Assistant Departmental Clerk; C Lesperance, Clerk; Joseph W O'Brien, do; F Lemieux, House-keeper; J Baily, Messenger; B Morean, do; J B Lacroix, Wood cutter; Madame Fiset, Office keeper. Office—Eastern Block.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE.

Hon A T Galt, Minister of Finance.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S BRANCH.

W Dickinson, Deputy Inspector General; N Godard, Chief Clerk and Provincial Book-keeper; J Drysdale, Book-keeper; A Cary, do; F G Scott, first class Clerk; C J Anderson, do; D McPherson, do; R W Baxter, second class Clerk; R H MacKay, do; P C Ryan, third class Clerk; E S Wilson, do; W A Blackmore, Stonographic Clerk; Hy A Jones, Extra Clerk; D Ryan, Office keeper; P Pender, Mes-senger.

CUSTOMS BRANCH.

R S M Bouchette, Commissioner of Customs; Thos Worthington, Assistant; J W Peachy, first class Clerk; T B Roberts, do; J B Audy, do; H H Duffill, do; L O'Brien, do; G O Mailleux, do; P Sheppard, second do; H C Hay, third do; W Bell, do; Jas F Brown, second do; J Walls, Messenger.

AUDIT BRANCH.

J Langton, Auditor of Public Accounts; Hon J Simpson, Ass't Auditor Public Accounts; T Cruse, 1st Book-keeper; T D Tims, 2nd Book-keeper; C Cambie, 1st Class Clerk and Registrar of Free Banks; A Harvey, Statistical Clerk; J Patterson, E C Barber, G M Jarvis, 2nd Class Clerks; — Hall, 3rd Class Clerk; J Derder, Messenger. Office—Eastern Block.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Hon J C CHAPAIS, Commissioner; T Trudeau, Deputy Commissioner; F Braun, Secretary; J Baine, Bookkeeper; J W Harper, 1st Clerk; G Drolet, Assistant Book-keeper; F Hamel, Do; H A Fissiault, J F N Bonneville, H Jackson, J R Arnoldi, T B French, J Walsh, O Dionne, Clerks; P Owens, Housekeeper; M Walsh, and H Potvin, Messengers. Office—Western Block.

ENGINEERING BRANCH.

P Gauvreau, Architect; C McCarthy, Draughtsman; Thos Monro and J H Rowan, Engineers; Geo Verret, Clerk; S McLaughlin, Photographist; J B Derome, Thos Guenin, U E Michard, E H Parent, Charles Pope, Draughtsmen; J Deslauriers, Messenger. Office—W Blk.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Hon W P HOWLAND, Postmaster General; W H Griffin, Deputy Do; H A Wicksteed, Accountant; W White, Secretary; J Ashworth, Cashier; P Le Sueur, Superintendent Money Order Branch; E C Hayden, J T McCuaig, R Oliver, H S Weatheley, P Holt, J C Stewart, J Audette, 1st Class Clerks; John Brophy, J L McMahon, G T Mason, R M Julyan, 2nd Class Clerks; J Boyd, W D Le Sueur, E H Benjamin, B King, G H Hargrave, H J Garrett, G H Holt, H W Griffin, J P Bucke, 3rd Class Clerks; W Berry, O Frechette, R P Davis, J Wilson, J McNab, J C Patterson, J McDougall, 4th Class; J Henifin, Office Keeper. Office—W Block.

ATTORNEY GENERAL, L. C.

Hon G E CARTIER, Attorney General; H L Langevin, Solicitor General; Geo Futvoye, Permanent Clerk; J A Defoy, Clerk in office of A G; J W Gow, Messenger. Office, Eastern Block.

ATTORNEY GENERAL, U. C.

Hon JOHN A. MACDONALD, Attorney General; James Cockburn, Solicitor General; H Bernard, Chief Clerk; J Stuart, Assistadt Clerk; Chas Drinkwater, Stenographic Clerk; P Lynch and Francis Curran, Messengers. Office—Eastern Block.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Hon A CAMPBELL, Commissioner; A Russell, Assistant Commissioner; Jos Bouchette, Deputy Surveyor Gen; Wm Ford, accountant and cashier; Thos Devine, E T Fletcher, J W Bridgland, Ed Fox, E E Tache, Surveyors and Draughtsmen; John F Bouchette, S P Bauset, H F Hayward, Draughtsmen; P M Partridge, Supt of Woods and Forests; Thos Hector, J C Tarbutt, W F Collins, F T Judah, E A Genereux, H J Jones, J Alley, J Morphy, J Tolmie, Thos Hammond, F A Hall, W F Whitcher, J V Gale, 1st Class Clerks; V E Tessier, Alex Kirkwood, A T Taylor, F D Dugal, F Chasse, L A Robitaille, D A Grant, J J Prendergast, G B Cowper, L D Lemoine, Thos Morkill, W E Collins, D C Mackadie, J M Grant, G Lindsay, G Vanfelson, L Barthelot, F Norton, W Ebbs, R Nettle, 2nd Class Clerks; J Innis, J Nickenson, D G B Ross, H B Dufort, A T Scott, R H Brown, R Temple, J Murphy, J S Thompson, J R Montgomery, E Thomas, 3rd Class Clerks; W Baron Von Koerber, Alex Russell, Draughtsmen; J Bradshaw, Office Keeper; Geo Fisher, P Potvin, P Cahill, A McDonald, Chas Dumontier, Messengers. Office—W Block.

INDIAN BRANCH.

W Spragge, Deputy Supt; M Turner, Chief Clerk C T Walcot, Accountant; L Vankoughnet, Corresponding Clerk; J P M Le Court, Clerk; R Jessop, Messenger; Ellen Jessop, Housekeeper.

ADJUTANT GENERAL OF MILITIA.

Col. McDOUGALL, Adjutant General; Lieut Col A De Salaberry, D A G, L C; Lieut Col W Powell, D A G, U C; Lieut Col Irvine, P A D C.

(TEMPORARY) ASSISTANT ADJUTANTS GENERAL — FOR CANADA WEST.

Lt Col W S Durie, Cr; Lt Col Sam'l Peters Jarvis; as Deputy Assistant Adjutants General: Lieut Col J B Taylor, Lieut Col F J Atcherly.

IN CANADA EAST.

Lieut Col W Osborne Smith, Lt Col S T Suzor, Brigade Major, Quebec; as Deputy Assistant Adjutants General: Major George Browne, Lieut R A Casault.

R Berry, Chief Clerk; W R Wright, E Gelmas, 1st Class Clerks; Thos Wily, Chief Supt of Stores; G A Lambert, C H O'Meara, C Dunot, Grant Seymour, T C La Rose, D McLennan, Clerks; Geo Sherwood, F H Huot, T R Boulet, Extra Clerks; Louis Morel, Housekeeper; M Ryan, Messenger. Office—Western Block.

BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

The Hon the Finance Minister, Chairman; The Hon the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, the Hon the Postmaster General, the Hon the Receiver General; T Trudeau, T Munro, Inspectors; J G Vansittart, Secretary. Office—Eastern Block.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

J Langton, Auditor; T D Harrington, Deputy Receiver General; A Russell, Assist. Com. of Crown Lands; Wm Dickinson, Deputy Inspector General; W H Griffin, Deputy Post Genl; R S M Bouchette, Com of Customs; T Trudeau, Deputy Com of Public Works; Chas Cambie, Secretary. Office—Eastern Block.

BOARD OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE & STAMPS.

R S M Bouchette, Com of Customs, Chairman; John Langton, Auditor; W H Griffin, Dept Post Gen; A Harvey, Acting Secretary. Office—Eastern Block.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINERS BOARD.

W H Lee, Clerk Executive Council; E Parent, Ass't Sec'y East; E A Meredith, Ass't Sec'y West; W Dickinson, Deputy Inspector General; R S M Bouchette, Com of Customs; J Langton, Auditor of Public Accounts; T D Harrington, Deputy Receiver General; W H Griffin, Deputy Postmaster General: A Russell, Ass't Com Crown Lands; T Trudeau, Deputy Com Public Works; J C Tache, Sec'y Bureau of Agriculture; G H Lane, Deputy Provincial Registrar; H E Steele, Secretary. Office—Eastern Block.

CANADA STANDARD WEIGHTS OF GRAIN &c. PER BUSHEL.

By Statute 16 Victoria, cap. 193, 14th June, 1853; extended to Lower Canada by 18 Victoria, cap. 15, 18th December, 1854.

	lbs.
Wheat,	60
Indian Corn,	56
Rye,	56
Peas,	60
Barley,	48
Oats,	34
Beans,	60
Clover Seed,	60
Timothy Seed,	48
Buckwheat,	43

By 22 Vict., cap. 21, 4th May, 1859.

	lbs.
Potatoes, Turnips, Carrots, Parsnips, Beets and Onions,	60
Flax Seed,	50
Hemp Seed,	44
Blue Grass Seed,	14
Castor Beans,	40
Dried Apples,	22
Dried Peaches,	33
Malt,	36
Salt,	56

TARIFF OF CUSTOMS.

	₱ c. ad. val.
Acids of every description, except Vinegar	Free
Ale, Beer and Porter	30
Alum	Free
Anatomical Preparations	do
Anchors, over 6 cwt	do
Anchors, 6 cwt. and under	10
Animals of all kinds	Free
Antiquities, collections of	do
Antimony	do
Argol	Free
Articles for the public uses of the Province	do
Articles imported by, and for the use of the Governor General	do
Ashes, Pot, Pearl, and Soda	do
Articles for the use of Foreign Consuls	do
Bagatelle Boards and Billiard Tables, and furnishings	20
Bark, Berries, Nuts and Vegetables, Woods and Drugs, used solely in dyeing	Free
Bark, Tanners'	do
Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, and Devotional Books, and Printed Books not elsewhere specified	Free
Biscuit & Bread from G Britain & B N A Provinces	do
Blacking	30
Bleaching Powders	Free
Bolting Cloths	do
Book, Map and News Printing-Paper	15
Bookbinders' Tools and Implements	Free
Books, Printed, Periodicals, and Pamphlets editions of which are printed in Canada	10
Borax	Free
Brandy. 15 cents per gallon, and	30
Brass, in Bars, Rods and Sheets	10
Brass or Copper Wire and Wire Cloth	10
Bristles	Free
Broom Corn	do
Brooms and Brushes of all kinds	20
Busts, Casts and Statues	Free
Burr Stones, and Grindstones—wrought and unwrought	do
Butter	do
Cabinets of coins	do
Cabinet ware or furniture	20
Cables, Iron, Chain, over three-fourths of an inch in diameter	do
Cables, Hemp and Grass	do
Cameos & Mosaics, real or imitation, set in Gold, &c	10
Candles, Tallow, and Tapers other than tallow	20
Caoutchouc, or India Rubber, unmanufactured	Free
Carpets and Hearth Rugs	20
Carriages	20
Carriages & Vehicles of Travellers, &c	Free
Cement, marine or hydraulic, unground	do
Cements, hydraulic, ground and calcined	10
Chandeliers, Girondoles, Gas Fittings	20
Cheese	Free
Chicory	20
China Ware of all kinds	20
China Ware, Glass Ware, Cigars, Silver or Plate ware, Spirits, Wines and Malt Liquors, and Table-Linen—for Officers' Mess	Free
Cider	20
Cigars, value not over $10 p. M $2 p M and	40
Cigars, over $10 and not over $20 p M $3 p M and	40
Cigars, value over $20 and not over $40 p M $4 p M and	40
Cigars, value over $40 p M $5 p M and	40
Cinnamon, Mace and Nutmegs	30
Clocks	20
Clothing and Arms for Indian Nations	Free
Clothing and Arms for Military	do
Clothing or Wearing Apparel, made by hand or sewing machine	25
Coach and Harness Furniture	20
Cocoa and Chocolate	20
Cocoa Paste from G Britain and B N A Provinces	Free
Coal and Coke	do
Coin and Bullion	do
Coffee, Green, and 3 cents per lb	5
Coffee roasted or ground, and 3 cents per lb	30
Confectionery, and 3 cents per lb	15
Commissariat and Ordnance Stores	Free
Copper, Brass or Iron Tubes and Piping, when drawn	10
Copper, in Bars, Rods, Bolts or Sheets	10
Copper, produce or manufacture of B.N.A. Provinces imported direct therefrom	Free
Cordage	20
Cordials 15 cents per gallon and	100
Corks	20
Corkwood, or the bark	Free
Cotton and Flax Waste	do
Cotton, Candle-wick, Yarn and Warp	10
Cotton, Wool	Free
Cottons	20
Cream of Tartar, in Crystals	Free
Crockery and Earthenware	20
Crude Petroleum, 4 cents per gallon	
Diamonds and Precious Stones	Free
Donations	do
Drain Tiles for Agricultural purposes	Free
Drawings	do
Dried Fruits, and Nuts of all kinds	20
Drugs not otherwise specified	do
Earths, Clays, Sand and Ochres	Free
Eggs	do
Emery—Emery, Glass and Sandpaper	do
Engravings and Prints	10
Essences and Perfumery	20
Fancy Goods	20
Farming Utensils and Implements—when specially imported for encouragement of agriculture	Free
Felt Hat Bodies and Hat Felts	Free
Firebrick and Clay	do
Firewood	do
Fire-works	20
Fish, fresh or salt	Free
Fish Oil, in crude	do
Fish, products of, unmanufactured	do
Fishing Nets and Seines	do
Fishing Hooks, Lines and Twines	do
Flax, Hemp and Tow, undressed	do
Flour	do
Foreign Newspapers	20
Fruits, dried, from the U. S only	Free
Fruits, green	do
Furs, Skins, Pelts, or Tails, unmanufactured	do
Gems and Medals	do
Gin, 15 cents per gallon, and	100
Glass, Plate and Silver	20
Glass Stained, Painted or Colored	20
Glassware	20
Gold Beaters, Brim Mi'ds and Skins	Free
Grease and Scraps	do
Grr'ns—Barley (except Pot and Pearl) and Rye, Bran and Shorts, Buck Wheat, Bear and Bigg, Oats, Beans and Peas, Indian Corn, Wheat, Sago Flour, and Meal of the above Grains	do
Gravel	do
Gunpowder	20
Guns, Rifles, and Fire-arms of all kinds	20
Gypsum, or Plaster of Paris, ground or unground, but not calcined	Free
Hair, Angola, Goat, Thibet, Horse, or Mohair, unmanufactured	Free
Hat Plush	20
Hats, Caps and Bonnets	20
Hay	20
Hay and Straw, the produce of B. N. A. Provinces, imported direct therefrom	Free
Hides	do
Horns	do
Hops	20
Hops, the produce of B. N. A. Provinces, imported direct therefrom	Free
Hosiery	20
Indigo	Free

Inks of all kinds, except Printing Ink.... 20
Iron and Hardware—Cutlery, polished, of all sorts Japanned, Planished Tin, Britannia Metal Ware Spades, Shovels, Axes, Hoes, Rakes, Forks and Edge Tools, Scythes and Snaiths Spikes, Nails, Tacks, Brads, and Sprigs Stoves, and all other Iron Castings Other Iron 20
Iron—Canada Plates and Tinned Plates; Galvanised and Sheet Wire, Nail and Spike Rod Bar, Rod or Hoop Hoop or Tire for Locomotive wheels, bent and welded Boiler Plate; Railroad Bars, Wrought Iron Chairs and Spikes Rolled Plate.... 10
Jewellery and Watches. 10
Junk and Oakum... ....Free
Lard..... . . . . do
Lead in sheet..... 10
Leather..... 20
Leather—Sheep, Calf, Goat and Chamois skins —dressed.... .... do
Linen.... .... do
Lime, produce of B.N.A. Provinces only... ....Free
Litharge.... 10
Locomotive Engines and Railroad Cars.... 20
Locomotive and Engine Frames, Cranks, Crank Axles, Railway Car and Locomotive Axles, Piston Rods, Guide and Slide Bars, Crank Pins, Connecting Rods,.... 10
Lumber or Plank, manufactured.... 20
Macaroni and Vermicelli.... 20
Machinery, not otherwise specified.... .... do
Manila Grass, Sea Grass and Mosses, for Upholstry purposes .....Free
Mantlepieces of Marble, or imitation of Marble,... 20
Manufactures of Leather—Boots and Shoes: Harness and Saddlery..... 25
Manufactures not elsewhere specified.... ... 20
Manures. . . . .Free
Maps, Charts and Atlases. 10
Marble in Blocks or Slabs, unpolished. . .Free
Meats, Fresh, Smoked or Salted. .. . ... do
Medicinal Roots. 10
Menageries—Horses, Cattle, Carriages and Harnesses of.... ....Free
Military and Naval Stores.... .... do
Models .. .. do
Molasses, ... 10
and 5 cents per gallon .. ..
Mowing, reaping, and Threshing Machines.... . 20
Musical Instruments, including Musical Boxes and Clocks..... 20
Musical instruments for Military Bands.... ...Free
Mustard... 20
Nitre or Saltpetre.... ....Free
Oil, Benzole, Kerosene, Coal & Petroleum, distilled, purified and refined, and naptha, 15 c. p. gal.
Oil Cake or Linseed Cake . . Free
Oil Cloths.... 20
Oils, in any way rectified or prepared—not otherwise specified.... 20
Oils, Cocoa Nut, Pine and Palm, in their natural state, Free
Opium.... 20
Ores of all kinds of metals . . Free
Osier or Willow for Basket Makers . do
Packages; including Old Bags.... .... do
Paints and Colors.... .... do
Paper.... .... do
Paper, Book, Map, or News Printing . 15
Paper Hangings.... 20
Parasols and Umbrellas.... 20
Patent Medicines, not specified . . 30
Pepper, ground 30
Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus & Globes....Free
Phosphorus 10
Pickles and Sauces.... 20
Pig Iron, Pig Lead, Pig Copper.... ... .Free
Pimento, ground 30
Pitch and Tar . . . . . Free
Plaster of Paris, and Hydraulic Cement ground and calcined..... 10
Plaster of Paris, not calcined . . . Free
Playing Cards.... 20
Porter 30
Preserved Meats, Poultry, Fish, Vegetables, &c.... 20
Printing Ink and Presses . . . . Free
Prints and Engravings 10
Printed, Lithographed or Copper Plate Bills, &c., Advertising Pamphlets.... 20
Rags . . . . . Free
Red Lead dry 10
Resin and Rosin . . . . . Free
Rice . . . . . do
Roots, Medical 10
Resins in a crude state . . . . . Free
Rum, 15 cents per gallon, and..... 100
Rye Grain, and Meal of . . . . Free
Saddlery 25
Sago Flour . . . . . Free
Sail Cloth, ... do
Sails, Ready-made 10
Sal Ammoniac . . . . . Free
Sal Soda . . . . . do
Salt . . . . . do
Sand Paper . . . . . do
Scrap Brass . . . . . do
Sculpture, Specimens of . . . . . do
Seeds for Agricultural, Horticultural or Manufacturing purposes . . . . . do
Settlers' Goods.. .... do
Shackles, Ships' . . . . . do
Shawls.... 20
Ships' Blocks, Binnacle Lamps, Bunting, Sail Canvas, (No. 1 to 6), Compasses, Cordage, Dead Eyes, Dead Lights, Deck Plugs, Shackles, Sheaves, Signal Lamps, Travelling Trucks.... ... .Free
Ships' water Casks in use..... .... do
Shoes..... 25
Signal Lamps.....Free
Silk Hat Felts . . . . . do
Silks, Satins and Velvets... 20
Silk Twist, and Silk and Mohair Twist.. 20
Silk Twist for Hats, Boots, and Shoes, ... 10
Silk, Woollen, Worsted and Cotton Embroideries and Tambour Work.... 20
Slate . . . . . Free
Small Wares..... 20
Snuff and Snuff Flour—dry, 10 cents per lb and ... 30
Snuff Damp, Moist or Pickled, 8 cents per lb and.. 30
Soap 30
Soda Ashes . . . . . Free
Specimens.... .... do
Spelter in Sheets . . . . . Free
Spelter in Block or Pig . . . . . do
Spices, including Ginger, Pimento and Pepper ground.... 30
Spices, including Ginger, Pimento and Pepper unground.... 20
Spirits and Strong Waters including Spirits of Wine and Alcohol, and not being Whiskey. 15 cents per gallon, and.... 100
Spirits of Turpentine 10
Starch 30
Stationery 20
Statues, Busts, &c., as Works of Art . . Free
Steamboat and Mill Shafts and Cranks, forged in the rough.... 10
Steam Engines, other than Locomotives.... ... 20
Steel, Wrought or Cast 10
Stereotype Blocks for Printing purposes . . Free
Stone, unwrought . . . . . do
Straw, Tuscan and Grass Fancy Plaits . . 10
Sulphur and Brimstone . . . . . Free
Sugar, refined, 3 cents per lb and.... ..... lb
" other than refined, 2 cents per lb, and..... 10
Tallow . . . . . Free
Tanners' Bark . . . . . do
Tar . . . . . do
Tea, 4 cents per lb. and 15
Teasels . . . . . Free
Tiles, Drain, for Agricultural purposes . . 10
Timber and Lumber of all kinds unmanufactured . Free
Tin, Granulated or Bar 10
Tin, Zinc and Spelter, in Blocks or Pig . . Free
Tobacco, manufactured Cavendish, 10 cts p lb, and.. 30
" manufactured, Common Cut. 5 cts p lb, and 30
" manufactured Fine Cut, 15 cts p lb, and..... 30

" manuf'd Canadian Twist, 2 cts p lb, and....	30
" unmanufactured....	Free
Tobacco Pipes....	20
Toys....	20
Trees, Plants and Shrubs, Bulbs and Roots.....	Free
Treenails	do
Tubes and Piping of copper, brass, or tin, when drawn	10
Turpentine, other than spirit of	Free
Turpentine, spirits of	10
Type Metal in Blocks or Pigs	Free
Varnish, bright and black for ship-builders, other than Copal, Carriage, Shellac, Mastic or Japan	do
Vegetables, not elsewhere specified	do
Veneering, sawed, from U S.....	do
Unenumerated articles....	20
Vinegar, 4 cents per gal, and....	20
Waterlime, unground	Free
Wheat and Wheat Meal	do
Whiskey of any strength, not exceeding the strength of Proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion, for any greater strength or less than a gallon, 40 cents per gallon.	
White Lead, dry	10
Wine of all kinds in wood or bottles.	20
Wines, Cigars, and Tobacco for Soldier's Institutes.	Free
Woods of all kinds	do
Wood for Hoops when not notched	do
Wool	do
Woolens....	20
Zinc or Spelter, in Block or Pig	do
Zinc or Spelter, in Sheet	10

The following articles are also permitted to be entered FREE, *in certain circumstances or conditions, viz:*

Agricultural Implements, Farming Utensils and Seeds of all kinds—when specially imported by Agricultural Societies for the encouragement of Agriculture.

Apparel (Wearing), and other personal effects, and implements of husbandry (not merchandise) in actual use of persons coming to settle in the Province, accompanying the owner.

Apparrel (Wearing) of British subjects dying abroad.

All importations for the public uses of the Province.

All dutiable goods imported by and for the use of the Governor General, to be free by order in Council.

Arms, for Army or Navy, and Indian Nations—provided the duty otherwise payable be defrayed by the Treasury of the United Kingdom or of this Province.

All importations for the use of H. M. Army and Navy serving in Canada, when the duty otherwise payable thereon would be paid or borne by the Treasury of the United Kingdom or of this Province.

Silver and Plated Ware, Glassware, Table Linen and Cigars, imported specially for the use of any Regimental Mess of Officers of H. M. Army serving in Canada, under such regulations as may be determined by order in Council.

Books, Maps, and Charts, imported not as Merchandise, but as the personal effects of persons arriving in Canada to become *bona fide* residents of the Province.

Household effects, that have been in actual use for one month or more, of persons coming to settle in the Province, and under the charge of the owner.

Clothing—when donations for gratuitous distribution by charitable societies, or for the Army, Navy, or Indian Nations.

odels or Patterns of all kinds of Invention, Machinery, or Improvements in the Arts—provided the same be not put to actual use.

ilitary Clothing for H. M. Troops or Militia.

il itary Stores, &c., for Provincial Militia, under such restriction and regulations as may be passed by the Governor in Council.

All dutiable goods imported by and for the use of Foreign Consuls are free.

Packages containing Free Goods, and of the description in which such Goods are usually imported, shall be free. The following packages shall be free, viz., Bales, Trusses Cases covering Casks of Wine or Brandy in Wood Cases and Casks containing Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery Crates or Casks containing Glassware or Earthenware Cases containing Bottled Wine or Bottled Spirits, and other Packages in which Goods of the kind contained in them are usually imported, and which do not necessarily or generally accompany such Goods when sold in this Province.

All other packages containing Goods paying ad valorem duties shall be chargeable with the same duty as the Goods they contain, unless such duty exceeds 20 per cent., in which case the duty on the packages containing them shall be 30 per cent. ad valorem and Packages containing Goods paying specific duties shall be chargeable with a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Tools (the) and Implements of Trade of persons arriving in Canada, when accompanied into the Province by the actual settler, for his own use, and not for sale.

The following Articles are prohibited to be imported, under a penalty of Fifty Pounds, together with the forfeiture of the Parcel or package of Goods in which the same may be found.

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character.

Coin, base or counterfeit.

CANADIAN STAMP DUTIES.

On Bills of Exchange, Drafts, and Promissory Notes.

In computing the duty, it must be borne in mind that any interest payable at maturity with the principal, is to be counted as part of the amount.

AMOUNT.	Singly.	Duplicate each part.	Triplicate each part.
$25 and under.....	$0.01	$0.01	$0.01
Over 25 and not exceeding.....$ 50	0.02	0.01	0.01
" 50 " " 100	0.03	0.02	0.01
" 100 " " 200	0.06	0·04	0.02
" 200 " " 300	0.09	0.06	0.03
" 300 " " 400	0.12	0·08	0.04
" 400 " " 500	0.15	0.10	0.05
" 500 " " 600	0.16	0.12	0.06

"THE OTTAWA CITIZEN"

IS PUBLISHED

DAILY AND WEEKLY,

AT

OTTAWA.

No expense is spared by the Proprietor in obtaining early and reliable news. In this respect *THE OTTAWA CITIZEN* has always been far ahead of its contemporaries. It has correspondents in all the principal cities in Canada, and the Telegraph is freely used for the transmission of all items of Political, Commercial, and General interest. Its European Correspondence is admitted to be second to that of no other newspaper on the Continent. Its Editorials are the productions of able literary men, and its Reports are furnished by first-class Short-Hand Writers. It is the oldest established and most extensively circulated newspaper in the Ottawa district, and has consequently the best claims to advertising patronage. Ottawa being now the Seat of Government, it is the intention of the Proprietor to render the paper worthy the position it has attained of a metropolitan journal. His efforts and success in the past are a guarantee for the future.

The Weekly *Citizen*, having a greater circulation than the whole of the papers published in Ottawa, and having subscribers in every part of the Counties of Russell, Prescott and Carleton, it is the best medium for advertisements intended to catch the eye of country customers. The Daily *Citizen*, having a large and constantly increasing circulation, chiefly in the city, is the best medium to reach city customers.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION ARE:

The Daily Paper,--

PER WEEK	$0 12½
PER TWO MONTHS,	1 00
" QUARTER,	1 50
" HALF YEAR,	3 00
" YEAR,	6 00

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Weekly Paper,--

PER YEAR, delivered to Subscribers in the City,	$1 50
If called for at the Office,	1 00
Mailed to Subscribers in the country, if paid strictly in advance,	1 00
Otherwise,	1 50

Rates of Advertising.

All advertisements are charged for the first insertion in the Daily paper at the rate of EIGHT CENTS a line, and in the Weekly, TEN CENTS a line, measured by solid minion space; and, for each subsequent insertion in the Daily Two CENTS a line, and in the Weekly, FOUR CENTS a line. No deviation is made from these rates for mere casual advertising; but a liberal discount will be allowed to those taking a given space for a length of time, or advertising by the year, half-year, or quarter.

All announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths are charged at the rate of 50 cents each. Where the notice of Death is accompanied with an intimation of the day of funeral, an additional 50 cents is required to be paid.

Professional and business cards, simply setting forth the name, address, and occupation of the Advertiser, $8 a year.

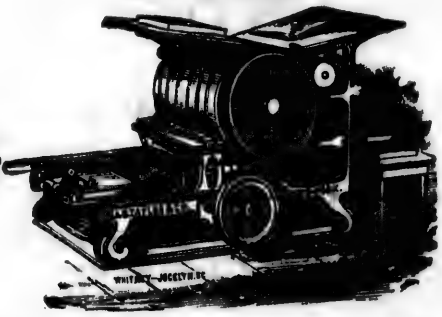
Job Printing.

Particular attention is paid to this Department, which is stocked with all the most approved modern types of the day, thereby enabling us to turn out work of every description second to none in quality and price. All kinds of work, such as Large and Small Posters Municipal and Corporate Blanks, Cards, Circulars, and Cheques. Work is done with great taste, and at very reasonable rates. Particular attention is paid to orders from the country. The work is done with the utmost despatch, and is forwarded by Parcel Post without delay. Orders sent by Mail should be written legibly, and the directions as to the style of printing and quality of paper, where samples are not sent, should be as brief and plain as possible to avoid mistakes.

I. B. TAYLOR.

"THE OTTAWA CITIZEN"

STEAM

PRINTING  HOUSE

Is replete with every requisite & appliance for the execution of

CHEAP, NEAT, AND EXPEDITIOUS PRINTING.

MAMMOTH, MEDIUM, and SMALL POSTERS,
HAND BILLS, CONCERT BILLS, RAILROAD BILLS,
SHOW BILLS, STAGE BILLS, and STEAMBOAT BILLS,
BOOKS, MAGAZINES, CHEQUE BOOKS,
BUSINESS CARDS, PROFESSIONAL CARDS, FUNERAL CARDS,
WEDDING CARDS, TICKETS, &C.
LAW BLANKS, MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATE BLANKS,
PROMISSORY NOTE BOOKS, &C.,

Printed in Black, Red, Blue, and other Colored Inks, and on White and Colored Paper.

CHEAPNESS, NEATNESS, AND PUNCTUALITY

Are the Principal Features of the Establishment.

☞ Orders sent by Mail Carefully and Promptly attended to, and Work despatched by Parcel Post without Delay.

☞ Orders from the Country should be as plain as possible, so that no mistakes may arise.

FOR THE FARMER AND GARDENER.

NUMBER OF PLANTS OR TREES THAT CAN BE PLANTED ON AN ACRE OF GROUND,

At the following distances apart, in feet.

Dist. apart.	No. Plants.	Dist. apart.	No. Plants.	Dist. apart.	No. Plants.	Dist. apart.	No. Plants.
1 by 1	43,560	4 by 3	3,630	7 by 7	888	18 by 18	134
1½ " 1½	19,360	4 " 4	2,722	8 " 8	680	19 " 19	120
2 " 1	21,780	4½ " 4½	2,151	9 " 9	537	20 " 20	108
2 " 2	10,890	5 " 1	8,712	10 " 10	435	24 " 24	75
2½ " 2½	6,969	5 " 2	4,356	11 " 11	360	25 " 25	69
3 " 1	14,520	5 " 3	2,904	12 " 12	302	27 " 27	59
3 " 2	7,260	5 " 4	2,178	13 " 13	257	30 " 30	48
3 " 3	4,840	5 " 5	1,742	14 " 14	222	40 " 40	27
3½ " 3½	3,555	5½ " 5½	1,417	15 " 15	196	50 " 50	17
4 " 1	10,890	6 " 6	1,210	16 " 16	170	60 " 60	12
4 " 2	5,345	6½ " 6½	1,031	17 " 17	150	66 " 66	10

Multiply the distances into each other, and divide it by the square feet in an acre, or 43,560, and the quotient is the number of plants.

ESTIMATES OF THE QUANTITIES OF GARDEN SEEDS REQUIRED TO PRODUCE A CERTAIN NUMBER OF PLANTS, OR TO PLANT A CERTAIN QUANTITY OF GROUND.

Asparagus.—One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants, and require a seed bed of about twelve square feet.

Asparagus Roots.—1,000 roots will plant a bed 4 feet wide and from 200 to 250 feet long, according to the distance apart the plants are placed in the row.

Beans.—English Dwarf.—One quart of seed will plant from 100 to 150 feet of row, according as the sorts may be early or late. French Dwarf.—One quart will be sufficient for about 250 hills, and the same quantity will plant from 250 to 300 feet of row. Pole.—One quart of Lima, White Dutch, or Scarlet Runners, will plant about 100 hills; of the smaller sort one quart will plant about 300 hills, or 250 feet of row.

Beets.—When sown as gardeners generally sow it, it requires at the rate of ten pounds to an acre; one ounce will suffice for about 150 feet of row.

Brocoli.—One ounce will produce from 2,500 to 3,000 plants, and require a seed bed of about 40 square feet.

Brussels Sprouts.—The same as Brocoli.

Cabbage.—Early sorts the same as Brocoli; the late and Savoy sorts will require a seed bed of about 60 square feet.

Cauliflower.—The same as the later sorts of Cabbage.

Carrot.—Three to four pounds are required to an acre, and one ounce will sow 200 feet of row.

Celery.—One ounce of seed will produce about 7,000 or 8,000 plants, and require a seed bed of about 80 square feet.

Cucumber.—One ounce of seed will be required for about 100 hills.

Curled Cress.—One ounce of seed will sow a bed containing 16 square feet.

Egg Plant.—One ounce, if properly managed in the seed bed will produce from 2,500 to 3,500 plants.

Endive.—One ounce will produce about 3,500 plants, and require a seed bed of about 80 square feet.

Kale.—The same as Brocoli.

Leek.—One ounce produces about 2,000 or 2,500 plants, and requires about 60 square feet of seed bed.

Lettuce.—One ounce will require a seed bed of about 100 square feet, and will produce 6,000 or 7,000 plants.

Melon.—One oz will be sufficient for about 100 hills.

Nasturtium.—One ounce will sow 25 feet of row.

Onion.—From 4 to 5 pounds are required for an acre, when raised for the bulbs; one ounce will sow about 200 feet of row.

Okra.—One ounce will sow about 200 feet of row.

Parsley.—Six or seven pounds are required to the acre; one ounce will sow about 200 feet of row.

Parsnip.—From 5 to 6 pounds are generally sown to the acre; one ounce will sow about 250 feet of row.

Peppers.—One ounce will produce about 2,000 or 2,500 plants.

Peas.—From one to two bushels are generally required to an acre; one quart of the smaller sorts will sow about 120 feet of row, and of the larger sorts one quart will sow about 200 feet of row.

Pumpkin.—One quart of the common field sorts will plant from 300 to 400 hills, and of the finer garden sorts one ounce will plant about 50 hills.

Radish.—From 12 to 14 pounds of the early spring sorts are required to the acre, if sown broadcast; but half that quantity is sufficient if sown in drills. Of the later sorts, five pounds to the acre, in drills, are sufficient. One ounce will sow about 100 square feet.

Salsify.—From 5 to 6 pounds are generally allowed to an acre. One ounce will sow about 150 feet of row.

Spinach.—Cultivated in drills, from 7 to 8 pounds to the acre are sufficient; if sown broadcast, double that quantity. One ounce will sow about 200 feet of row.

Squash.—One ounce will plant from 50 to 80 hills, according to the sort and size.

Tomato.—One ounce will produce about 2,500 or 3,000 plants, and require a seed bed of about 80 square feet.

Turnip.—From one to two pounds are generally allowed to an acre; one ounce will sow 2,000 square feet.

Water Melon.—One ounce will plant from 40 to 50 hills.

Timothy and Clover.—For an acre of grass for Hay, sow from 3 to 4 pounds Red Clover with 2 gallons Timothy.

For Clover alone for Hay, 8 pounds Clover Seed.

For Pasture of White Clover, sow 8 pounds White Clover.

Lucerne.—Sow 6 pounds to the acre.

EPOCHS, ECLIPSES, &C.

EPOCHS.

Of the vulgar Christian Æra	1866
Of the Mundane Æra	5869
Since the Discovery of America	376
Since the Discovery of Quebec	258
Since the Treaty which confirmed the Possession of Canada to the British	100
Of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria	29

ECLIPSES.

I.—On the 16th of March, there will be a partial Eclipse of the Sun. It will not be visible on this Continent.

II.—On the evening of 30th March, and morning of the 31st, there will be a total Eclipse of the Moon. This Eclipse will be visible throughout this country. At Quebec, it begins on the evening of the 30th at 9.52, and will be total at 10.59. The totality ceases on the morning of the 31st, 38 minutes past midnight, and the Eclipse ends a 1.44. At Toronto, the Eclipse begins at 9.20 of the 30; is total there at 10.27, and ends at 12 minutes past 1.

III.—On the 15th of April, there will be a partial Eclipse of the Sun. Not visible in Canada.

IV.—On the 24th September, there will be a total Eclipse of the Moon. Not visible in Canada.

V.—On the 8th of October, there will be a partial Eclipse of the Sun; but very small, not 1 digit in size. At Montreal, it begins at 11.9 in the morning, and ends 25 minutes after noon.

PLANETS.

Until 25th February, Venus will be morning star; then until 11th December, evening star. It will be brightest on the 5th November. Until 8th October, Mars will be morning star; then evening star the rest of the year. Until April 21st, Jupiter will be morning star; then evening star the rest of the year. Until January 31st, Saturn will be morning star; then evening star until November 7th. Mercury will be exceedingly brilliant before Sunrise, about the middle of January, May, beginning of September and end of December.

FETES D'OBLIGATION.

Circumcision	January	1
Epiphany	January	6
Annunciation	March	25
Good Friday	March	30
Ascension Day	May	10
Queen Victoria's Birthday	May	24
Corpus Christi	May	31
St. Peter and St. Paul	June	29
All Saints Day	November	1
Conception of Virgin Mary	December	8
Christmas Day	December	25

MOVEABLE FESTIVALS.

Septuagesima Sunday	January	28
Quinquagesima	February	11
Ash Wednesday	February	14
First Sunday in Lent	February	18
Palm Sunday	March	25
Good Friday	March	30
Easter Sunday	April	1
Low Sunday	April	8
Rogation Sunday	May	6
Ascension Day	May	10
Whitsunday	May	20
Trinity Sunday	May	27
Corpus Christi	May	31
Advent Sunday	December	2

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF POST-OFFICES.

Letter-Rates.—Letters posted in Canada, addressed to any place within the Province, pass, if prepaid, for 5 cents per half-ounce, but if posted unpaid, are charged 7 cents per half-ounce.

On letters to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, the rate is 5 cents per half ounce, with optional prepayment.

The rate on letters to the United Kingdom will be—
By Canadian Packet..12½ cents per half ounce,
By Cunard Packet....17 cents per half-ounce.

Letters for the United Kingdom must be prepaid, or they will be charged a fine of 6d. sterling in addition to the deficient postage on delivery in England.

Newspapers must in all cases be pre-paid.

The British Post Office forwards letters to Canada by the first packet sailing after the letter is posted, unless the letters bear a special direction,—"By Canadian Packet," or "By British Packet,"—and in that case, they are kept over for the packet designated. "By Canadian Mail" is not a distinctive superscription; for any mail for Canada is a "Canadian Mail," by whatever packet forwarded.

Letters for British Colonies and Possessions, beyond sea, and for Foreign Countries, *via* England, must be prepaid.

The rate on letters for the United States, 10 cents per half-ounce.

The rate on letters for British Columbia, 10 cts, to be prepaid—there is a further charge on delivery.

The rate on letters for Red River 10 cts. per half-ounce, which must be *pre-paid*.

Registration Charges.—For the registration of a letter addressed to any place in British North America, the charge is 2 cents.

For the registration of a letter to the United Kingdom, 12½c.

For the registration of a letter to the United States, 5c.

France, and other countries for which letters pass through France, an amount equal to the postage.

No letter can be forwarded as registered unless postage and registration fee are both prepaid.

Money Orders.

Money Orders on Canada.—All the Money-Order Post Offices in Canada are authorized to draw Money Orders on each other for any sum up to $100, and for as many Orders of $100 each as the applicant may require, upon the following terms, viz:—

On Orders up to $10	5 cents.
On Orders over $10, and up to $20	10 "
On Orders over $20, and up to $40	20 "
On Orders over $40, and up to $60	30 "
On Orders over $60, and up to $80	40 "
On Orders over $80, and up to $100	50 "

Money Orders on the United Kingdom.—The Canadian Money Order Offices also draw on all the Money Order Offices in England, Ireland and Scotland, and the Channel Islands, for any sum up to £10 sterling, and grant as many Orders for £10 sterling each, as may be needed to make up the amount to be remitted. The terms are as under:—

On Orders up to £2	25 cents.
On Orders over £2, and up to £5	50 "
On Orders over £5, and up to £7	75 "
On Orders over £7, and up to £10	$1·00

JANUARY.

1	M	*Circumcision*	
2	T	Calcutta taken	1757
3	W	Cicero born, B. C.	107
4	T	Earthquake in Canada	1663
5	F	Duke of York died	1827
6	S	*Epiphany*	
7	S	*1st Sunday after Epiphany*	
8	M	Galileo died	1642
9	T	Crimea ceded to Russia	1784
10	W	Dr. Lyman Beecher died	1863
11	T	McKay's flouring mill, destroyed by fire	1860
12	F	Lavater died	1801
13	S	Charles James Fox born	1749
14	S	*2nd Sunday after Epiphany*	
15	M	Wolfe born	1726
16	T	Battle of Corunna	1809
17	W	Benjamin Franklin died	1706
18	T	Rebels executed	1839
19	F	James Watt, Engineer, born	1736
20	S	American Independance acknowledged	1783
21	S	*3rd Sunday after Epiphany*	
22	M	(21) first gen. mtn'g. of shareholders O. & P. R.	
23	T	William Pitt died	1806
24	W	(22) Lord Bacon born	1560
25	T	Robert Burns born	1759
26	F	Napoleon escaped from Elba	1815
27	S	Mozart born 1756. Independence of Greece.	1822
28	S	*Septuagesima Sunday*	
29	M	Napoleon III married	1853
30	T	Charles I beheaded	1649
31	W	Ottawa Mechanics' Institute & athen. incop.	1863

FEBRUARY.

1	T	Sebastopol Docks destroyed	1856
2	F	*Purification B. V. M.*	
3	S	George Washington died	1799
4	S	*Sexagesima Sunday*	
5	M	Sir Robert Peel born	1788
6	T	King Charles II died	1685
7	W	Jenny Lind born	1820
8	T	Mary Queen of Scots beheaded	1587
9	F	Can. ceded to G. B. 1763. Union btn U & L C	1841
10	S	Queen Victoria married	1840
11	S	*Quinquagesima Sunday*	
12	M	Ottawa as Seat of Govt confirmed by Parlt.	1859
13	T	Sir Astley Cooper died	1840
14	W	*St. Valentine Day. Ash Wednesday*	
15	T	Captain Cook killed	1779
16	F	Melancthon born	1497
17	S	Michael Angelo died	1564
18	S	*1st Sunday in Lent*	
19	M	Copernicus born	1473
20	T	Joseph Hume died	1855
21	W	*The Packet* changed to *The Ottawa Citizen.*	1851
22	T	Washington born	1732
23	F	Sir Joshua Reynolds died	1792
24	S	First newspaper issued in Ottawa	1836
25	S	*2nd Sunday in Lent*	
26	M	Tom Moore died	1852
27	T	Nicholas Sparks died	1862
28	W	(27) Hon George Moffatt died	1865

MARCH.

1	T	*St. David's Day.* 1st daily mail Bytn & Pres. '62	
2	F	John Wesley died	1791
3	S	Honorable H. K. Pinhey died	1856
4	S	*3rd Sunday in Lent*	
5	M	(4) first United States Congress	1789
6	T	Michael Angelo born	1474
7	W	First tree felled at Hull, by P Wright, Esq.	1800
8	T	William III died	1702
9	F	First Telegraph despatch to Bytown	1859
10	S	Prince of Wales married	1863
11	S	*4th Sunday in Lent*	
12	M	Desjardins Canal acident, 56 lives lost	1857
13	T	13,000 houses burnt, Peru	1709
14	W	Admiral Byng shot	1757
15	T	First Lecture in Mechanics Institute, Ottawa	1858
16	F	French Prince born	
17	S	*St. Patrick's Day*	
18	S	*5th Sunday in Lent*	
19	M	Sir Robert Walpole died	1745
20	T	Sir Isaac Newton died	1727
21	W	Earl Dalhousie died	1838
22	T	Goethe died	1832
23	F	Shakspeare born	1564
24	S	Queen Elizabeth died	1603
25	S	*Sunday before Easter and Annunciation.*	
26	M	Bank of England incorporated	1694
27	T	Peace of Amiens	1802
28	W	War with Russia declared	1854
29	T	*Bytown Packet* newspaper commenced	1845
30	F	*Good Friday*	
31	S	Russian War ended	1856

APRIL.

1	S	*Easter Sunday.* Richmond taken	1865
2	M	Richard Cobden died 1865. Wesley died	1791
3	T	Proffessor Wilson died	1851
4	W	Oliver Goldsmith died	1774
5	T	Canada discovered	1499
6	F	Storming of Badajos	1812
7	S	Prince Leopold born	1853
8	S	*1st Sunday after Easter*	
9	M	Bytown and Prescott R. R. completed	1854
10	T	Tornado at Rangpoor, Bengal	1856
11	W	Napoleon signed his first abdication	1814
12	T	Rodney took French fleet	1782
13	F	Handel died	1759
14	S	President Lincoln assasinated	1865
15	S	*2nd Sunday after Easter*	
16	M	Battle of Culloden	1746
17	T	Franklin died	1790
18	W	First newspaper in America	1704
19	T	Lord Byron died	1824
20	F	Napoleon III. born	1808
21	S	Odessa bombarded	1854
22	S	*3rd Sunday after Easter*	
23	M	*St George's Day.* Shakspeare died	1616
24	T	Defoe died	1731
25	W	*St Mark.* O Cromwell born	1599
26	T	David Hume born	1711
27	F	Westminster Abbey set on fire	1829
28	S	Battle of York	1813
29	S	*4th Sunday after Easter*	
30	M	Washington elected President U S	1789

Two Emeralders were caught out in a gale, when one kneeled down and commenced praying. "Be aisy, Mike," said the other, as he ran his oar down; "I can tech bottom. Be aisy; what's the use of prayin' when we can tech bottom."

"Thank God that I have got my hat back from this congregation!" said a disappointed clergyman, turning it upside down, when it was returned empty to him at the close of a contribution.

"Stop pounding that mule," said Gen Sherman to a soldier, who was unmercifully beating the beast. The soldier, unacquainted with the General, told him to mind his own business. "I tell you again to stop. I am Gen Sherman." "That's played out," said the soldier. "Every man who comes along here with an old brown coat, and a stove-pipe hat, claims to be General Sherman. For once the General considerd himself outflanked.

MAY.

1	T	*St. Philip and St. James*	
2	W	[1] Duke of Wellington born	1769
3	T	Jamaica discovered	1466
4	F	Siege of Quebec raised	1776
5	S	Napoleon I. died	1821
6	✠	*5th Sunday after Easter*	
7	M	Railway depot at Ottawa burnt	1860
8	T	Battle of Rio Grande	1846
9	W	Stonewall Jackson died	1863
10	T	*Ascension Day*	
11	F	Mutiny at Delhi	1857
12	S	[11] Percival assassinated	1812
13	✠	*Sunday after Ascension*	
14	M	Vaccination first tried	1797
15	T	Daniel O'Connell died	1847
16	W	[17] Great Fire at Montreal	1765
17	T	Talleyrand died	1838
18	F	Bridge across the Ottawa, at Falls, fell	1856
19	S	[18] Napoleon I. declared Emperor	1804
20	✠	*Whitsunday*	
21	M	Gov. Head and Ministers visited Ottawa	
22	T	to select site for the Parliament Buildings.	1859
23	W	Sir John Franklin sailed	1845
24	T	*Queen Victoria's Birthday*	
25	F	Princess Helena born	1846
26	S	Calvin died	1564
27	✠	*Trinity Sunday*	
28	M	William Pitt born	1759
29	T	First propeller passed thro' Rideau Canal	1852
30	W	Act passed changing name of B & P R.	1856
31	T	Haydn died	1809

JULY.

1	✠	*6th Sunday after Trinity*	
2	M	[1] Prs. Alice mar., 1862; Sir R Peel died	1850
3	T	Quebec founded by Champlain	1608
4	W	Declaration of Independence U. S.	1776
5	T	Sir Henry Lawrence died	1857
6	F	Sir Thomas More beh. 1535; Crimea evac.	1856
7	S	Quebec founded	1608
8	✠	*6th Sunday after Trinity*	
9	M	Prince of Wales embarked for Canada	1860
10	T	Calvin born	1509
11	W	Sir W Blackstone born	1723
12	T	R Stephenson died	1859
13	F	William Penn died	1718
14	S	Bastile destroyed	1789
15	✠	*7th Sunday after Trinity*	
16	M	*St. Swithin.* Sir Joshua Reynolds born	1723
17	T	Cawnpore retaken by Havelock	1857
18	W	French invasion of England repelled	1545
19	T	Kirk takes Quebec	1629
20	F	Potato blight first appeared	1845
21	S	Robert Burns died	1796
22	✠	*8th Sunday after Trinity*	
23	M	Upper and Lower Canada united	1840
24	T	Gibraltar taken by the English	1704
25	W	*St. James.* James I. crowned	1603
26	T	Coleridge died	1834
27	F	Lord Elgin visited Bytown	1853
28	S	Lord Durham d. 1840; Wilberforce d.	1833
29	✠	*9th Sunday after Trinity*	
30	M	First English newspaper	1666
31	T	Ignatius Loyola died	1567

JUNE.

1	F	Howe's Naval Victory	1794
2	S	First crib over Falls at Ottawa, no lives lost	1843
3	✠	*1st Sunday after Trinity*	
4	M	Battle of Magenta	1859
5	T	Weber died	1826
6	W	Count Cavour died	1861
7	T	First trip of "Phœnix", on the Ottawa	1859
8	F	Douglas Jerrold died	1857
9	S	Montreal—Gavazzi riots, 1853; Cholera	1832
10	✠	*2nd Sunday after Trinity*	
11	M	*St. Barnabas*	
12	T	Quebec Theatre burnt	1846
13	W	Battle of Marengo, Hastings beheaded	1800
14	T	Thomas Campbell died	1844
15	F	Magna Charta signed	1215
16	S	Great Eastern sailed, first voyage	1860
17	✠	*3rd Sunday after Trinity*	
18	M	[17] John Wesley b., 1703; Bat. of Waterloo,	1815
19	T	Prince Alfred visited Ottawa	1861
20	W	Accession of Queen Victoria	1837
21	T	Queen Victoria proclaimed	1837
22	F	Revolution in Paris	1848
23	S	Newfoundland discovered	1497
24	✠	*St. John's Day.—4th Sunday after Trinity*	
25	M	[24] Battle of Solferino	1859
26	T	George IV. died; accession of William IV.	1830
27	W	Coronation of Queen Victoria	1838
28	T	Massacre of Cawnpore	1857
29	F	*St. Peter and St. Paul*	
30	S	Rome captured by the French	1849

AUGUST.

1	W	Battle of the Nile	1798
2	T	Kars evacuated by Russians	1856
3	F	Earl Stanhope born	1753
4	S	Shelley born	1792
5	✠	*10th Sunday after Trinity*	
6	M	Prince Alfred born	1844
7	T	Queen Caroline died	1821
8	W	Sir A McNab died, 1862. Canning died	1827
9	T	Dryden born	1631
10	F	Greenwich Observatory founded	1675
11	S	Battle of Lake Champlain	1814
12	✠	*11th Sunday after Trinity*	
13	M	Battle of Blenheim	1704
14	T	Lord Clyde died	1863
15	W	Sir Walter Scott born	1771
16	T	Marshal Ney shot	1815
17	F	Duchess of Kent born	1786
18	S	Prince of Wales visited Quebec	1860
19	✠	*12th Sunday after Trinity*	
20	M	Queen of Oude arr. in London	1856
21	T	Battle of Vimeira	1808
22	W	Treaty of peace with China	1842
23	T	American war of Ind com	1776
24	F	*St Bartholomew*	
25	S	David Hume died	1775
26	✠	Prince Albert born	1819
27	M	[26] Dr A Clarke died	1832
28	T	W L Mackenzie died	1861
29	W	John Locke born	1632
30	T	William Paley born	1743
31	F	Prince of Wales visited Ottawa	1860

"Pat," said Judge Sniff to his neighbor in a sleeping car, "you would have remained a long time in the old country before you could have slept with a judge." "Yes, yer honor; and ye would have been a long time in the old country before ye'd been a judge."

Sambo was hacking away at a tough oak, when lightning struck a tree near him, and shivered it. "Bless de Lord!" said he, "I jes like to see um try dis one; I reckon dey find dere match!"

An old lady, who had insisted on her minister's praying for rain, had her cabbages cut up by a hail storm, and, on viewing the wreck, remarked that she "never knew him undertake anything without overdoing the matter."

A school-boy, being asked by his teacher, "Of what is the German Diet composed?" replied, "Sour Krout, Schnapps, Lager-beer, Nix-cum-rous."

SEPTEMBER.

1	S	Prince of Wales laid found. stone of Parlt. Bgs.	1860
2	S	*14th Sunday after Trinity*	
3	M	(1) Cartier discovered the Saguenay	1532
4	T	Calais surrendered	1347
5	W	Malta captured by English	1800
6	T	James II died in exile	1701
7	F	Queen Elizabeth b. 1533. Sir G. Simpson d.	1860
8	S	Sebastopol taken	1855
9	S	*15th Sunday after Trinity*	
10	M	Battle of Lake Erie	1813
11	T	Thomson born	1700
12	W	Columbus discovered America	1492
13	T	Wolf and Montcalm killed	1759
14	F	Duke of Wellington died 1852. C. J. Fox d.	1806
15	S	(14) Cartier arrived at Quebec	1534
16	S	*16th Sunday after Trinity*	
17	M	Constitution of United States proclaimed	1787
18	T	Suspension Bridge at Ottawa, opened	1844
19	W	Foundation stone of Genl. Pro. Hospital laid.	1862
20	T	(19) Lord Sydenham died	1841
21	F	*St. Matthew.* Sir Walter Scott died	1832
22	S	George III crowned	1761
23	S	*17th Sunday after Trinity*	
24	M	Relief of Lucknow	1857
25	T	Porson died	1808
26	W	Balaklava retaken	1854
27	T	Governor Head visited Ottawa	1856
28	F	Honorable Peter McGill died	1860
29	S	*St. Michael*	
30	S	*18th Sunday after Trinity*	

OCTOBER.

1	M	Str "Yankee Blade" lost, 1854; 785 lives lost	
2	T	Coleridge born	1772
3	W	(4) Earl of Eglington died	1861
4	T	First English Bible printed	1535
5	F	America discovered	1492
6	S	Zimmerman died	1798
7	S	*19th Sunday after Trinity*	
8	M	Governor Monck at Ottawa	1862
9	T	Honorable Thomas McKay died	1855
10	W	(9) First sod turned Bytown & Prescott R R.	1851
11	T	(12) Penn born	1644
12	F	Lord Lyndhurst died, age 92	1863
13	S	Battle of Queenston	1812
14	S	*20th Sunday after Trinity*	
15	M	Virgil born, B. C., 70	
16	T	British Houses of parliament burnt	1834
17	W	(18) Lord Palmerston died	1865
18	T	*St. Luke* Duke of Newcastle died	1864
19	F	Raid on St. Albans by Southerners	1864
20	S	Lord Palmerston born	1784
21	S	*21st Sunday after Trinity*	
22	M	Moscow retaken by the Russians	1812
23	T	Battle of Edge Hill	1642
24	W	First British Parliament	1707
25	T	Battle of Balaklava	1854
26	F	Wreck of *Royal Charter*	1859
27	S	Captain Cook born	1728
28	S	*St Simon & St Jude. 22nd Sun. after Trinity*	
29	M	Battle of Fort Erie	1812
30	T	Dr. Cartwright died	1828
31	W	*All Hallow's Eve*	

NOVEMBER.

1	T	*All Saints Day*	
2	F	Romilly died	1818
3	S	*Great Eastern* launched	1857
4	S	*23rd Sunday after Trinity*	
5	M	(4) William III landed	1688
6	T	Bombardment of Canton	1857
7	W	First newspaper	1663
8	T	Milton died, 1675. Halley born	1656
9	F	Prince of Wales born	1841
10	S	Martin Luther b. 1483. Bil. Chrysler's farm.	1813
11	S	*24th Sunday after Trinity*	
12	M	Great Railway celebration at Montreal	1856
13	T	Battle of Windmill Point	1838
14	W	Montgomery before Quebec	1775
15	T	Earl Chatham born	1708
16	F	Austrians taken Cracow	1846
17	S	Queen Charlotte died	1818
18	S	*25th Sunday after Trinity*	
19	M	Battle of Navarino	1827
20	T	Lord Elgin died	1863
21	W	Princess Royal born	1840
22	T	*St. Cecilia*	
23	F	Lieutenant Weir murdered	1857
24	S	John Knox died	157[illegible]
25	S	*26th Sunday after Trinity*	
26	M	*Queen Victoria* launched	60
27	T	Princess Mary of Cambridge, b	[illegible]3
28	W	Washington Irving died	[illegible]59
29	T	*Times* (London Eng.) first printed by steam	1814
30	F	*St. Andrews Day*	

DECEMBER.

1	S	Princess of Wales born	1844
2	S	*Advent Sunday*	
3	M	St. Paul's Cathedral finished	1710
4	T	Napoleon made Emperor	1804
5	W	Mozart died	1792
6	T	Insurrection in Canada	1837
7	F	Mary Queen of Scots born	1542
8	S	Richard Baxter died	1691
9	S	*2nd Sunday in Advent*	
10	M	(9) Honorable R. Baldwin died	1858
11	T	(10) English Cathedral, Montreal, burnt	1856
12	W	Cromwell declared Protector	1653
13	T	Lord Ellenborough died	1818
14	F	Prince Albert died	1861
15	S	St. Eustache destroyed	1837
16	S	*3rd Sunday in Advent*	
17	M	First Lower Canada Parliament	1792
18	T	Act creating Bytown a City	1854
19	W	Turner the painter died	1851
20	T	First R. R. car reached Bytown, 1851. Ground	
21	F	*St. Thomas* [broken Pub. Egs.	1859
22	S	Pilgrims landed at Plymouth	1620
23	S	*4th Sunday in Advent*	
24	M	Thackeray died	1863
25	T	*Christmas Day.* Sir Isaac Newton born	1642
26	W	*St. Stephen*	
27	T	*St. John the Evangelist*	
28	F	*Holy Innocents.* The "Caroline burnt	
29	S	Destruction of the "Caroline,"	1838
30	S	*1st Sunday after Christmas*	
31	M	City of Ottawa first lighted with Gas	1855

Lightning can be seen by reflection a distance of two hundred miles, and thunder heard thirty miles.

Never smile, or in any way show approval of any trait in a child which you do not wish to cultivate.

The explosive force of gunpowder is thirtee thousand pounds to the square inch.

Wood ashes and common salt, wet with water, will stop the cracks of a stove, and prevent the smoke from escaping.

The census shows that, at the age of 60, there are 2 unmarried men for 48 married; at 70, 11 bachelors fo 27 married men; and at 80, for 8 bachelors who may chance to be alive, there are 9 Benedicts. Nearly the same proportion holds good among females.

Electricity moves with greater velocity than light, which traverses two hundred thousand miles in a second of time.

A good word is as easily spoken as a bad one.

MOON'S PHASES, FOR 1866.

JANUARY.

Moon's Phases.	D.	Montreal. h. m.	Ottawa. h. m.
Full Moon	1	1 53 mo.	1 42 mo.
Third Quarter	8	4 8 ev.	3 56 ev.
New Moon	16	3 43 ev.	3 31 ev.
First Quarter	23	4 0 ev.	3 43 ev.
Full Moon	30	3 34 ev.	3 22 ev.

FEBRUARY.

Moon's Phases.	D.	Montreal. h. m.	Ottawa. h. m.
Third Quarter	7	2 45 ev.	2 33 ev.
New Moon	15	5 19 mo.	5 7 mo.
First Quarter	21 / 22	11 52 ev.	11 40 ev.

MARCH.

Moon's Phases.	D.	Montreal. h. m.	Ottawa. h. m.
Full Moon	1	6 58 mo.	6 46 mo.
Third Quarter	9	10 58 mo.	10 46 mo.
New Moon	16	4 43 ev.	4 31 ev.
First Quarter	23	8 8 mo	7 56 mo.
Full Moon	30	11 37 ev.	11 25 ev.

APRIL.

Moon's Phases.	D.	Montreal. h. m.	Ottawa. h. m.
Third Quarter	8	3 48 mo.	3 36 mo.
New Moon	15	2 9 mo.	1 57 mo.
First Quarter	21	5 37 ev.	5 25 ev.
Full Moon	29	4 29 ev.	4 17 ev.

MAY.

Moon's Phases.	D.	Montreal. h. m.	Ottawa. h. m.
Third Quarter	7	4 48 ev.	4 36 ev.
New Moon	14	10 4 mo.	9 52 mo.
First Quarter	21	5 4 mo.	4 52 mo.
Full Moon	29	8 24 mo.	8 12 mo.

JUNE.

Moon's Phases.	D.	Montreal. h. m.	Ottawa. h. m.
Third Quarter	6	2 19 mo.	2 7 mo.
New Moon	12	5 18 ev.	5 1 ev.
First Quarter	19	6 51 ev.	6 39 ev.
Full Moon	27	10 41 ev.	10 29 ev.

JULY.

Moon's Phases.	D.	Montreal. h. m.	Ottawa. h. m.
Third Quarter	5	9 10 mo.	8 58 mo.
New Moon	12	0 41 mo.	0
First Quarter	1	10 49 mo.	10 37 mo.
Full Moon	27	11 19 mo.	11 7 mo.

AUGUST.

Moon's Phases.	D.	Montreal. h. m.	Ottawa. h. m.
Third Quarter	3	2 23 ev.	2 11 ev.
New Moon	10	9 42 mo.	9 30 mo.
First Quarter	18	4 22 mo.	4 10 mo.
Full Moon	25	11 39 ev.	10 27 ev.

SEPTEMBER.

Moon's Phases.	D.	Montreal. h. m.	Ottawa. h. m.
Third Quarter	1	7 15 ev.	7 3 ev.
New Moon	8	9 20 ev.	9 8 ev.
First Quarter	16	10 34 ev.	10 22 ev.
Full Moon	24	9 11 mo.	8 59 mo.

OCTOBER.

Moon's Phases.	D.	Montreal. h. m.	Ottawa. h. m.
Third Quarter	1	1 15 mo.	1 3 mo.
New Moon	8	0 4 ev.	11 52 ev.
First Quarter	16	4 29 ev.	4 17 ev.
Full Moon	23	7 19 ev.	7 7 ev.
Third Quarter	30	9 51 mo.	9 39 mo.

NOVEMBER.

Moon's Phases.	D.	Montreal. h. m.	Ottawa. h. m.
New Moon	7	5 30 mo.	5 18 mo.
First Quarter	15	9 13 mo.	9 1 mo.
Full Moon	22	5 21 mo.	5 9 mo.
Third Quarter	28	10 11 ev.	9 59 ev.

DECEMBER.

Moon's Phases.	D.	Montreal. h. m.	Ottawa. h. m.
New Moon	7	0 31 mo.	0 19 mo.
First Quarter	14	11 49 ev.	11 37 ev.
Full Moon	21	8 40 ev.	8 28 ev.
Third Quarter	28	2 29 ev.	2 17 ev.

"So you are going to keep house?" asked an inquisitive maiden of a bride. "Yes," said she. "Going to have a girl, I suppose?" "I really don't know," was the blushing reply, "whether it will be a girl or a boy."

"Mike, do you love your countr, ?" "Yes, yer honor." "What do you love best about it?" "The whiskey, sure."

"Ugh! Him great man! Big brave! Take many scalps, said an Indian, seeing a window full of wigs.

A lawyer is something of a carpenter. He can file a bill, split a hair, make an entry, get up a case, frame an indictment, impanel a jury, put them in a box, nail a witness, hammer a judge, bore a court, and other like things.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The heat of the sun is supplied to it by falling asteroids, which strike its surface with a velocity of 384 miles per second. The concussion evolves heat enough to raise the temperature of the asteroid 80,000,000° Fahrenheit. The required weight of matter falling into the sun to sustain its heat, is 264,000 billions of pounds per minute.

Bishop's experiments on basalt show that 350,000,000 years must have elapsed during the cooling of the earth from 2000° to 200° centigrade.

The greatest height at which visible clouds ever exist does not exceed ten miles.

Air is about eight hundred and sixteen times lighter than water

Water, when converted into steam, increases its bulk eighteen hundred times. When frozen, it has an expansive force of twenty-eight thousand pounds to the square inch.

The temperature of the earth increases as we descend, at the rate of one degree in forty-six feet: at the depth of fifty miles it will amount to eighty thousand degrees Fahrenheit—a degree of heat sufficient to fuse all known substances.

Vapor in the upper region of the atmosphere, just at the point of condensation, is the cause of a red sunrise.

Heat and motion are found to be convertible into each other. The heat of the sun equals 414,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 horse powers. The earth receives $\frac{1}{2300000000}$th part of this, or 180,000,000,000,000 horse powers, which is partly consumed by the motions of the atmosphere and waters on its surface, by the production of vegetable life; and the balance is reverberated into space. The solar heat is 55,000 times greater at the sun's surface than on the equator or the earth at noon.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

Mr. George Cox, Engraver, Lithographer, Central Town; his workmanship will compare favorably with that of any other practising the same art in Canada. Mr. G. A. Walton, agent in Ottawa for Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing Machines; office, 37 Sparks Street, Central Town. Mr. George Offord, Boot and Shoe Store, keeps always on hand a splendid assortment of boots and shoes, manufactured on the premises. G. Howe & Son, Boot and Shoe Manufacturers; stores on Rideau and Sussex streets. Dr. O. Martin, Dental Surgeon; office, Sparks street, Centre Town G. S. Sutherland, practical Watchmaker and Jeweller, Rideau street. W. D. Wood, General Merchant, Rideau street. Garth & Co., Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c., Rideau street; a splendid assortment of lamps, baths, stoves, &c., &c. George May, Saddler and Leather Dealer, Sussex street. Thos. McKay, Flour Merchant and general produce dealer, Chaudiere. O'Meara & Co., Clothing Merchants, Sparks street, Central Town; a large and varied assortment of ready-made clothing, and staple and fancy dry goods. Mr. J. H. Kelly, Parliamentary and General Agent; office, No. 5, Russell House block, Sparks street.

JOHN DURIE & SON,

IMPORTERS,

General and Educational Booksellers,

STATIONERS & PAPER DEALERS.

School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, Church Services, Psalm and Hymn Books, English and American Periodicals

Books imported to Order at the Lowest Rates.

J. D. & S. publish the National Series of School Books; also, the Progressive Series of Copy Books in 18 Nos., now in general use in our Public and Private Schools. Specimen Copies supplied at half price.

No. 10, Sparks Street, Ottawa.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMP'Y OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1782.—GILLESPIE MOFFATT & Co. Agents for Canada.

THIS Company having invested, in conformity with the Provincial Act, One Hundred Thousand Dollars, for the Special Security of Policy Holders in Canada, is prepared to accept Risks on Dwelling Houses, Household Goods, and Furniture, and General Merchandise, at the lowest current rates.

JOHN DURIE,

Agent, Ottawa.

No. 10, Sparks Street.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO.,

No. 20 SPARKS STREET,

IMPORTERS,

Wholesale and Retail dealers in every description of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, MILLINERY AND MANTLES, are now shewing the contents of

102 PACKAGES,

$50,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS

GREAT BARGAINS GIVEN!

AS THE

IMMENSE STOCK

Must be sold this Fall and Winter.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES

NO SECOND PRICE.

MILLINERY & MANTLES.

Our Millinery Department is presided over by an experienced Saleswoman, recently from London, England.

THE TRIMMING & MANTLE DEPARTMENT

Is under the management of one who has had full charge of the largest Millinery establishment in Western Canada.

ALL ORDERS FOR

BONNETS, HATS, MANTLES,

AND MILLINERY GOODS

EXECUTED PROMPTLY.

Carpetings and House Furnishing

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

—o—o—

Inspection Respectfully Invited.

Wholesale and Retail.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO.,

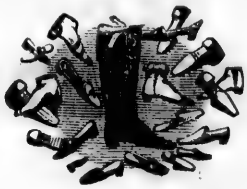
No. 29 Sparks Street, Central Ottawa.

G. H. PRESTON,

Very Cheap:

No. 12 or No. 93, Rideau St., Ottawa City,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALER IN

BOOTS,  SHOES,

AND LEATHER.

Very Good!

Light Profits.

In the month of August last I took advantage of the low price in the Leather Market and ordered my Fall and Winter Stock of

BOOTS and SHOES,

My Stock having been thus purchased before the rise took place, I shall continue to sell at the

OLD CHEAP PRICES.

This will afford persons desirous of taking advantage of the hard times an opportunity to save fully 30 per cent on their feet ware.

I am a firm advocate of the system of

LIGHT PROFITS,

and carry it out to the letter in business. My customers can thus rely on having immense bargains at

No. 12 or No. 93, Rideau St.

I cannot enumerate the various kinds of

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.,

in Stock, but I shall always keep a general assortment suited to City and Country Trade, and sell the same at *Prices Remarkably Cheap.*

$12,000.00 Worth

Now in Stock, comprising

Ladies', Gents', Misses', Boys', Child's, Infants' Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Slippers, &c., &c.,

In great variety, and at very Low Prices.

Persons with or without experience in purchasing goods shall each have the same chance, whether old or young, as I strictly adhere to the good rule.

"No Second Price."

Goods that may prove unsuited to the wish of the purchaser will be changed, *if not damaged.*

Quick Returns.

The rule by which I do business cannot be more fairly represented than under the heading at the left side of this page. I buy largely, add only light profits, and then must have

QUICK RETURNS,

my object being to mutually benefit my customers and myself in trade. No business man can expect to succeed if his profits are so great that goods remain over year after year unsold. Yet such is found in every community.

My goods shall always be sold with a view to make

A Quick Return

of the money invested in business, so that great bargains will always be had at my store.

Persons unacquainted in this city had better not forget the right place. It is at

No. 12 or No. 93, Rideau St.

Sole & Upper Leather, Elastic, &c, Cheap.

—ALSO,—

"Olmstead's Leather Preserver,"

An Excellent article to render all kinds of Leather impervious to wet.

G. H. PRESTON,

No. 12 or No. 93, Rideau Street.

PENNOCK'S
INSURANCE AGENCY

—o—o—

FIRE.

London Assurance Corporation, London and Lancashire,

Home and Colonial, Limited, Old Ætna, of Hartford, Conn.

—o—o—

LIFE.

Life Association of Scotland.

—o—o—

ACCIDENTS.

TRAVELLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, of HARTFORD

Insures against Accidents of any Description. Railway Insurance Tickets Sold.

J. T. & W. PENNOCK.

Office, 19½, Sparks St., Ottawa.

Pennock's Exchange Agency.

—o—o—

GOLD, SILVER, AMERICAN BANK NOTES & DRAFTS

BOUGHT and SOLD AT CLOSEST RATES.

J. T. & W. PENNOCK.

Office, 19½, Sparks Street, Ottawa.

Pennock's Parliamentary Agency.

—o—o—

Special attention devoted to the procuring of Patents for Land or inventions; adjustment of Land and other claims against the Government; procuring the passage of Private Acts of the Legislature, and the transaction of business generally with the several Departments.

J. T. & W. PENNOCK.

Office, 19½, Sparks Street, Ottawa.

JAMES BROUGH & CO.

ARE NOW SHEWING THE

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK

They have ever held, of both

CHEAP, MEDIUM-PRICED, RICH

— AND —

FASHIONABLE GOODS,

Now opened throughout the numerous Departments, as renders their present Stock the Most Inviting to which they ever solicited attention.

NEW DRESSES & DRESS FABRICS,

ALL OF THIS SEASON'S PRODUCTION.

NEW PRINTS, DELAINES, ALPACAS,
GREY COTTONS, WHITE COTTONS,
GREY AND BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS,
ENGLISH, SCOTCH AND CANADIAN TWEEDS,
DOESKINS AND COATINGS,
IRISH FRIEZE FOR OVERCOATINGS,
SUPERFINE BLACK CLOTHS AND
DOESKINS, FOR DRESS SUITS,
LADIES' CLOAKINGS OF ALL KINDS.

THE LATEST FASHIONS IN

LONDON & PARIS MILLINERY,

Shawls and Mantles.

CARPETS, DRUGGETS, MATTINGS & FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

Each Article is marked in Plain Figures at the Lowest Possible Cash Prices.

JAMES BROUGH & CO.,

9 and 11, Sussex Street, Ottawa.

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY

HAVE AT ALL TIMES A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS.

In their selection the greatest care is taken, not only in the styles but also in the qualities. For this end one of the partners regularly visits the British Markets.

In the following departments C. & L. are prepared to show goods of a class seldom equalled in

QUALITY, BEAUTY OF FINISH, AND MODERATION IN PRICE.

SHAWLS.

Decided novelties in French and Paisley Filled Plaids, Modina, Ibralian & Clan Tartan Shawls and Plaids.

IN MANTLES

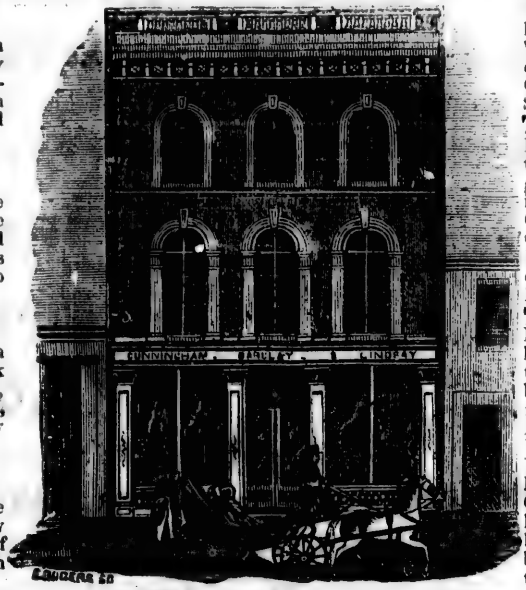
We have one of the largest stocks in the trade. Ladies' and Children's Mantles and Jackets made to order.

In the Millinery

We always keep on hand a large stock of Bonnets, Caps, Flowers, Feathers, and Hats of every size and quality.

In the Ribbon

Department will be found all the New Tints and Shades of British and French Bonnet Ribbons.



Woollen Department Blankets and Real Welsh Flannels, Aberdeen, Perth, and Glasgow Winceys, Staffs, &c.

The Fancy Dress

Department contains the choicest goods of the season in Repps, Poplins, Cords, Mohair, Galas, Cobourgs, Alpaca, Embroidered Winceys, and French Merinos.

The Print Stock

Is offered at much lower prices than they can now be bought for from the manufacturers.

Damask Department. Union Damask, all Wool Damask, Turkey and Japanese Cloth. Arras and Pekin Cloth, with a beautiful lot of Embroidered Repp Curtains.

SILKS.

Black French Silks of the best manufacture, and better value than at any former time. Also, a great display of Colored Dress Silk for evening or street wear.

In the Lace and Sewed Muslin Department

Sewed Silk Collars, Cuffs, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Lace Falls, Sewed Trimmings, Edgings and Flouncings, Ladies' and gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs.

THE HOSIERY AND GLOVE DEPARTMENT

Contains standard makes of French Kid Gloves, Woollen and Cotton Hosiery, Uunder-clothing of all kinds.

THE GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT

Is well filled with Scarfs, Ties, Collars, Tweeds, Doeskins, West of England and Fancy Coatings.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

Tapestry and Brussels Carpetings, Union all wool, Super extra heavy yard wide Carpetings very cheap. Hearth Rugs and Foot Hossacks, Embossed Velvet and Damask Table Covers.

As it is impossible to enumerate every article in the limits of this advertisement, we invite personal inspection.

JAMES TRACY,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER

NO. 19 RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA, C. W.,

Has in Stock the following GOODS, which will be found by those who may favor him with a call to be well selected, and at reasonable prices.

LADIES' & GENTS'

DRESSING CASES,

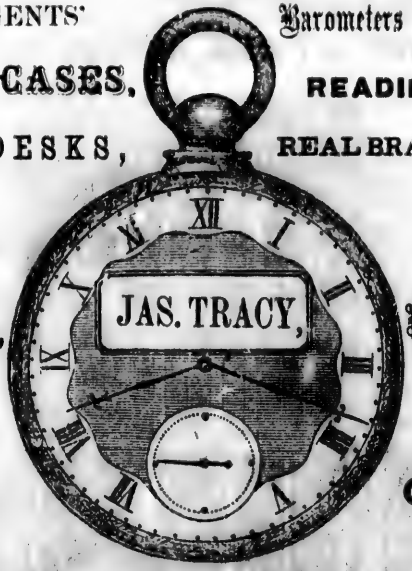
WRITING DESKS,

Work Boxes,

RETICULES,

AND

CABAS,



Barometers and Thermometers,

READING GLASSES,

REAL BRAZILIAN PEBBLE

AND

Pereiscopic Spectacles

GREEN & BLUE

GOGGLES.

Gold HUNTING and open face LEVER WATCHES.
Do do do Lepine do
Silver do do Lever do
Do do do Lepine do
Gold GUARD CHAINS and ALBERTS,
Silver Do do
Gold BROOCHES and BRACELETS.

— ALSO, —

Gold Rings, Lockets, Necklets, Pencils of all sizes, Sleeve Links and Studs, Solatair Sets Scarf Pins, Drops and Ear-rings.

A Large Collection of Jet Goods, consisting of Brooches, Bracelets, Necklets, Ear-rings, and Drops, Charms, &c.

An assortment of Tea Sets, Salvers, Cruets, Toast Racks, Fruit Baskets, Table Bells, Card Receivers, Egg Stands, Butter Coolers, Liquor Frames, Gravy Ladles, Butter Knives Spoons, Forks and Table Cutlery.

A Large Collection of Clocks of various styles, and Walking Sticks.

REPAIRING DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

HEUBACH & COWARD,

General Commission Merchants,

FIRE, LIFE & MARINE INSURANCE AGENTS,

— AND —

EXCHANGE BROKERS,

OFFICE, AUMOND'S BUILDINGS, RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF COAL—

American Anthracite, Newcastle Grate,

AND BLACKSMITHS' NEWCASTLE NUT,

AGENTS FOR

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMP'NY,

CAPITAL, - - - - $10,000,000,

Estimated Revenue for 1865, $5,000,000; Invested Funds, $15,250,000; Funds invested in Canada, $300,000. Head Office, Canada Branch, Montreal,—G. F. C. Smith, Res. Sec'y.

THE BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE AND INLAND MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

OLDEST CHARTERED UPPER CANADIAN COMPANY.

Incorporated 1833.—Head Office, Toronto, C. W.—G. P. Ridout, Governor; T. W. Birchall, Managing Director.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL, - - - $1,000,000.

Head Office, Hamilton, C. W.—John Young, President; John Ferrie, Vice President; A. G. Ramsay, Manager.

GEO. HEUBACH, *Montreal.* **D. W. COWARD,** *Ottawa.*

OYSTERS.

DAN GOODE'S HOTEL

CORNER OF RIDEAU AND NICHOLAS STREETS,

Ottawa City, - - - - - Canada West.

ALWAYS ON HAND THE

BEST WINES, ALES, PORTER, CIDER, GIN,

BRANDY, CIGARS, &c., &c.

OYSTERS, FISH, FOWL AND FRUITS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A large quantity of Feathers on hand and for Sale.

Burke's Celebrated Galway Whiskey,

OLD IRELAND'S FAVORITE DROP, THE POTEEN.

Scotch Malt, Morton's Family Proof and Old Rye, Canada's best High Wines and Whiskey. Labatt's fine Ales and Porter constantly on hand on draught and in bottle.

No. 1 NORTH SHORE HERRINGS,

CODFISH AND HADDOCK, FRESH IN SEASON.

Oysters at Wholesale and Retail,

LESS THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE,

DRIED & BARRELLED APPLES ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Do not pass the Holy Spot for your

GROCERIES,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

As Dan gives Loughrea usage, "Aragad Shies," as Dan gives himself,

DO NOT FORGET

DAN GOODE.

E. SPENCER,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

Sparks St., Central Ottawa.

PHOTOGRAPHS MADE ALL SIZES,

FROM THE

MINIATURE GEM TO SIZE OF LIFE.

HE WOULD CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO HIS FACILITIES FOR MAKING

LIFE-SIZE PORTRAITS!

HAVING ADDED TO HIS ESTABLISHMENT A

SOLAR CAMERA

By which Life-Size Portraits can be made from the common Daugerrotype or Ambrotype. He has also in his employ a

First-Class Portrait Painter,

AND IS PREPARED TO MAKE

PORTRAITS IN OIL, ANY SIZE.

Particular attention paid to Cartes de Visites, and all other styles of Pictures usually made in first-class Galleries.

Views of Ottawa Scenery constantly on hand and for Sale.

FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN CONSTANTLY EMPLOYED.

THOS. & W. HUNTON,

IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

Manufacturers of Clothing, &c.,

Having made Large Additions to our Business Premises, are now prepared with one of the Most Extensive Stocks in the City, selected with great care by their resident Agent in Great Britain, and which they will sell at the lowest possible advance,

THEY WOULD CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR STOCK OF

Cottons, Silks, Shawls, Cloths, Carpets & Household Linen Goods

THOS. & W. HUNTON.

They have secured the services of a First Class Cutter, and keep constantly on hand a Large Stock of Ready-made Clothing. An examination of Stock is respectfully solicited.

DAILY EXPECTED, EX. STEAMERS 'ST. LAWRENCE' & 'THAMES,' FROM LONDON,

118 PIECES CARPETS.

COMPRISING

BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, 3 PLY, KIDDERMINSTER, SCOTCH and HEMP,

—ALSO,—

Stair Carpet, Druggets, and Floor Oil Cloths.

THOS. HUNTON, WM. HUNTON WM. SHOOLBRED.

OTTAWA LEAD, COPPER & BRASS WORKS.

CHARLES GARTH,

PLUMBER, GAS FITTER, STEAM FITTER,

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